The Centre Reporter.

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SOLID AGAINST QUAY.

Every Democrat in the Legislature Pledged to Oppose the Re-election of the Senior Senator.

Democrats Resent the Claims of the Quay Managers That the Votes of Democrats Can Be Purchased.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 10.

The devotees of the lost cause are leaving nothing undone to restore the public to the notion that Quay cannot be beaten. Much of the strength of the "old man" heretofore has been in the belief that in some way he could rise above all apparent or preliminary defeats and in the end achieve the full victory for which he contended. This too prevalent fancy received its severest blow on Tuesday night by the break down of his caucus. The ingenuity of his followers is now being exercised to stimulate the weak to believe that this signal failure was all the time anticipated by Quay; that what appears to others a fatal disaster is only a seeming defeat skillfully arranged for in advance to make more secure the final decisive victory.

QUAY'S FALLING STAR.

There is in all this nothing but audacious bluff and falsehood. Senator Quay's star is a falling one. The caucus vote of last Tuesday night startled it from its orbit. When Cromwell was returned to the parliament of Charles I by the majority of one vote his antagonist, Cleaveland, the poet, exclaimed: "That vote hath ruined both church and kingdom." "That vote," we may truly say, when referring to Tuesday's caucus, "hath ended both Quay and Quay's dynasty." The independents have the votes to prevent his election, and by union with the Democrats they also have the votes to name his successor.

The act of 1867 explicitly declares "a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly" shall be necessary for an election, "a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting." This confers upon the opponents of Quay the power to break the quorum and prevent the election of any one, if they so desire, by simple abstention from voting. While it might not be necessary to resort to anything so drastic as this, it is clear that the enemies of Mr. Quay have the key to the situation. That in the extremist emergency, failing themselves to unite upon a candidate, they can absolutely stop Mr. Quay's own election.

TO BUY UP DEMOCRATS.

The claim of the Quay people that his victory will be won by the aid of purchased Democratic votes is another outrageously false assertion. But it is none the less boldly declared, the machine hands in some instances going so far as to give names. Within the past few days a memorandum secured from one of the Quay managers gave the names of Democratc members from whom it is claimed votes can be drawn for Quay. If this list had any stamp of truth upon it it would not here be given to the public, but its makeup is so palpably false that it is presented to show to what lengths these desperate men are going to alarm, intimidate or discourage bolting Republicans.

The Quay list of hoped for Democrats is as follows: Duttera and Cole of Adams county, Spatz and Naftzinger of Berks, Craig of Carbon, Chrisman of Columbia, Keegan of Fayette, Timlin of Lackawanna, Kramlich, Roth and Moyer of Lehigh, Thompson of Wayne, Kayler and Shutt of York.

Those acquainted with these gentlemen, or with a single one of them, must know that there can be no possible excuse for a suggestion that any one will fail in the performance of his duty to his party and to his state.

HIGH CLASS DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic members of this legislature are with few exceptions men of experience in affairs and the average is very much better than that of many years past. That the members of the lower house are, to a man, resolute and unflinching in the cause of good government was shown by the frank and unanimous proposition made by them to the independent Republicans looking to fusion on the speakership. It will be remembered that although the members of the lower branch had not all been convened together before, in less than an hour, and with little discussion, except as to minor details, an agreement was reached whereby every member pledged himself to join in fusion for house organization. There was no haggling for prospective spoils on the part of any individual; no backing and filling to gain points for selfish ends, but all heartily united in a common purpose, which, if gained, could result only in good to the commonwealth. It is quite as certain that all (members of both houses) will as cordially unite for the success of the opposition to Quay upon such a union as may seem to assure the best results for the state.

The extraordinary responsibility which is made to rest upon the Democratic legislators by the peculiar Republican situation is fully appreciated by each one. So, too, the prominent Democrats of the state, and especially such as are entitled to certain degrees of leadership, recognize the gravity of existing party and public conditions. Indeed, it is doubtful if there has been in recent years any such unanimity of purpose as now exists among the Democrats to accomplish an important end as that which accompanies every movement to clinch the victory against Quay, the first steps of which were won by the independent revolt from caucus bossism.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 2 to 6 and 7 to 11.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 12, cross the west of Rockies by close of 13, great central valleys 14 to 16, eastern states 17.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., January 23, will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west.

Precipitation for the same period will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west.

Before the week, following the date of this bulletin, ends a great fall in temperature, a cold wave and blizzard will occur in the northern states, and within a few days after a "norther" will go into the southern states with a very considerable force.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Allison.

The death of the wife of Hon. William M. Allison, of Spring Mills, occurred Tuesday noon at the family home, after a lingering illness from consumption. Her death was not unexpected. For several weeks she has been in a critical condition and from the nature of the disease there was but little hope for a full recovery.

Mrs. Allison's maiden name was Miss Lurana B. Higman, daughter of John Higman, of Corning, Steuben county, N. Y., a member of one of the most highly respected and well known families of that section. She was a most estimable and beloved lady, taking an active part in the work of the Presbyterian church, of which she was a member. She leaves to survive her a husband, three sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from the Allison home. Interment will be made in the Spring Mills cemetery.

Money in Rattlesnake Skins.

A bundle of 179 rattlesnake skins and a pint and a half of snake oil, representing a year's harvest, were shipped to the New York market recently by Head Warden Etters, of the Spruce Run Game and Fish preserve. These will net the warden about $200. The oil is claimed to possess innumerable medical virtues, while the skins are made up into pretty belts and pocketbooks.

Etters goes hunting for the rattlers with a forked stick, which he thrusts down on their necks, holding them fast, so that he can safely handle them. He has been warden on the preserve for twenty years, and in that time has killed thousands of snakes for market. He is a brother of Prof. D. O. Etters, of Bellefonte.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Herman Keen, of Roland, and Virgie Tressler, Benner twp.

G. Gray Hastings and Minnie Benner, of Benner twp.

Harry Kreamer, Aaronsburg, and Virgie Barker, Coburn.

Harvey E. Smith, Blanchard, and Annie S. Houser, Pleasant Gap.

Ammon F. Vonada and Virdie R. Cain, Spring Mills.

The Pill Sign Swindler.

Farmers in some parts of the state have been victimized in a new way, says an exchange. Agents came around and secured permission to tack up pill signs then got the farmer to sign an agreement not to tear the signs down for ninety days. These agreements subsequently turned up as ninety day notes for $300 each.

Married.

At the Lutheren parsonage, Centre Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 11th, Ammon F. Vonada, and Virdie R. Cain, of Georges valley, were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD RUMOR.

The West Branch Railroad May Not be Built.

A railroad rumor in circulation is interesting and important, if true. It is that the West Branch Valley railroad may not be built. The story, as given to the *Express*, came from a man, who stated he had, while in conversation with one of the engineers who had located the line of the West Branch Valley railroad, been informed that the Sugar Valley route, as surveyed several years ago, is 38 miles shorter than the river route, and that the new railroad may be built along the Sugar Valley line. The Central railroad of Pennsylvania tracks will be used from Bellefonte to Lamar.

The difference in the distance is said to be a strong point in favor of the Sugar valley route.

The officials of the road have both routes under consideration now and a decision will be made soon. It is stated, however, that a new railroad will be built in the spring. If the Sugar Valley route is chosen no railroad will be built on the river line as surveyed recently.—Lock Haven *Express*.

Hastings' Last Message.

Governor Hastings, in his last message to the legislature, severely criticises the state capitol commission and asserts that the new building is unfit for use and should be torn down. He states that "there are scores of farmers' barns in Pennsylvania more attractive in appearance than this building. It is made of common brick embedded in cheap mortar, looks like a hastily erected factory building and is repulsive to the eye." He also states that in its present condition it will require $2,500,000 to complete it. He asserts that certain banks are favorite depositors for state funds; thinks that the people should elect the United States senators; compliments the work of the National Guard in the late war, and says that apportionment is a necessity.

Fortnightly Tours to Florida via P. R. R.

The midwinter exodus has begun. The discomforts and dangers of our northern winter are directing attention to the sunny lands of the south.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 24.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Money in Printers' Ink.

A dispatch dated New York, December 31, says: Since Christmas there have been ten failures reported of concerns that made a specialty of goods intended for holiday presents. Some of these concerns carried large stocks and were entitled to the designation "big." In one or more instances the stocks were valued at more than $250,000. The noticeable thing about each of the collapsed concerns is that it did not advertise in the newspapers. The stores that did advertise were crowded with customers from the commencement of the holiday season to the hour of closing the night before Christmas. They all report the greatest holiday business in years.

Facts About the New Year.

The calendar for 1899 gives these facts: Washington's birthday comes on Wednesday, and Memorial Day and July 4 will be celebrated on Tuesdays. Christmas will come on Monday, Ash Wednesday on February 15. Shrove Sunday is March 31, and Easter on April 2. The new congressmen will assume their prerogatives on Saturday, March 4. May Day is to be on Monday. The year ends with a Sunday.

Population Increasing.

There is no danger of Pennsylvania's population growing less if the present birth and death rate continues. The assessors have made their returns in a number of counties and thus far the births are reported as about twice as many as deaths. Centre county, last year, had 1,110 births and 435 deaths; Lycoming, 1,116 births and 763 deaths; Northampton, 1,801 births and 987 deaths; Perry, 578 births and 270 deaths; Bucks, 807 births and 604 deaths in seven months, and Franklin 698 births and 348 deaths in six months.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PHILIPPINES MUST BE GOVERNED BY FORCE.

Should the Island be Annexed a Large Army Must Hold It.—Confederates Don't Want Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Mason fired an unexpected bomb-shell into the ranks of the Philippine annexationists when he offered his resolution, starting with a quotation from the Declaration of Independence—"Whereas, all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the government"—and declaring that the U. S. will not attempt to govern the people of any other country without the consent of the people themselves or subject them by force to our dominion against their will. Unless the attitude of Aguinaldo and his followers changes widely from what the latest official advices state it to be, we have got to govern them by force or not at all.

Representative Bailey won his constitutional fight without a report from the House Judiciary Committee, although the members of the Committee are understood to be unanimous in the belief that the acceptance of a commission in the volunteer army, by a Representative, vacates his seat in the House. Czar Reed won Mr. Bailey's fight for him, by refusing to certify the vouchers for the pay of the three members of the House who hold commissions.

The mail of southern Senators and Representatives is full of protests from ex-Confederate soldiers against the proposal of Senator Butler, of N. C., to give them U. S. pensions. Senator Pascal presented a formal memorial to the Senate against the Butler idea, from the Confederate veterans of Ocala, Fla.

The House has administered its annual scare to the Civil Service Commission, and it was more real than usual. This time, the House sitting as a Committee of the whole actually voted to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, in the Executive Legislative and Judicial bill. When the yea and nay vote was taken, however, the appropriation got a small majority, and this year's scare was over.

Senator Caffrey, of La., and Representative Swanson, of Va., made speeches in support of Senator Vest's resolution, declaring a colonial system to be prohibited by the U. S. Constitution. Mr. Swanson, after pointing out that, in his opinion, the trade advantages we would secure by the annexation of the Philippines, would not begin to balance the expense of keeping them, stated his belief that the main support of the imperialistic policy came from those who are working to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between the U. S. and Great Britain. Senator Caffrey's speech was a reply to that made before the holiday recess by Senator Platt, of Conn. He said: "Here the bold proposition is advanced that the right to govern is broad and imperial and without limitation by our Constitution. If the argument advanced by the Senator from Connecticut is true and sound, then the individual rights of man are to be held by the U. S. under a Congressional despotism. Our Constitution knows no despotism; it sedulously provides against despotism; but right here is a despotism of the most flagrant character possible."

No one doubts that the treaty of Peace, which went to the Senate last week, will in due time receive the necessary number of votes to ratify it, with a number to spare, but it does not necessarily follow that the Senate will, in the meantime, consent to be muzzled. This was fully demonstrated when the Senate adopted, over the vigorous protest of Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and late a Peace Commissioner, Senator Hoar's resolution calling upon the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to send to the Senate copies of all instructions given to the Peace Commissioners, and of all coirespondence with the Commissioners during their stay in Paris. The Senate took the ground that it ought to have this information before voting on the treaty.

The boys who tried to eat the "embalmed" beef issued to them in Cuba and Porto Rico will have to read the testimony of Alger—controlled army officers in order to find out what elegant beef that was, and how mistaken they were in finding fault with it. A man who was in both places and who knew he was talking about remarked: "The testimony of some of these officers is quite as nasuating to me as that embalmed beef was."

There are reasons for the belief that his dickering with Aguinaldo cost E. Spencer Pratt, the position of U. S. Consul at Singapore, to which Robt. A. Mosley, Jr., of Alabama, has been nominated. Pratt was largely responsible for Aguinaldo's being taken to Manila by Admiral Dewey, a fact of which he boasted in recently published official correspondence. It is stated that Pratt resigned his position, but he was probably officially invited to do so.

As a rule, Democrats in Congress decline to discuss, for publication, the statement against silver and in favor of expansion, made by Mr. Richard Croker, head of the Tammany organization, further than to say that they accept Mr. Croker's assertion that the statement was made as his individual opinion; and that as such it is worth no more than the opinion of any other individual Democrat of equal prominence. Privately, a number of them have expressed the opinion, that so far as anything he can accomplish by going to the Democritic National Convention, is concerned, Mr. Croker might just as well stay at home.

Some Facts About 1899.

Here are some mathematical facts concerning the figures contained in 1899. It seems that the new year contains the number 9 in a great many combinations. These combinations were figured out by the Chicago *Record*:

Add the first two figures and the sum equals each of the last two figures—1 plus 8 equals 9.

Add the last two figures and the sum equals the first two figures—9 plus 9 equals 18.

Add the first three figures and the sum equals the first two figures—1 plus 8 plus 9 equals 18.

Add the first second and fourth figures and the sum equals the first two figures—1 plus 8 plus 9 equals 18.

Add all four figures and they make a multiple of each of the last two figures—1 plus 8 plus 9 plus 9 equals 27.

Subtract the first figure from each of the last two figures and the remainder represents the second figure—9 minus 1 equals 8.

Subtract the second figure from each of the last two figures and the remainder represents the first figure—9 minus 8 equals 1.

Subtract either of the last two figures from the first two figures and the remainder equals either of the last two figures—18 minus 9 equals 9.

Subtract the first two figures from the last two figures and the remainder represents the first two figures reversed—99 minus 18 equals 81.

Multiply the last two figures and the result represents the first two figures reversed—9 times 9 equals 81.

Multiply the last three figures, add the result and the sum represents the first two figures—9 times 8 equals 648; 6 plus 4 plus 8 equals 18.

Multiply the last two figures by the first two figures, add the result and the sum represents the first two figures—99 times 18 equals 1782; 1 plus 7 plus 8 plus 2 equals 18.

Multiply the last two figures by the second figure, add the result and the sum represents the first two figures—99 times 8 equals 792; 7 plus 9 plus 2 equals 18.

Multiply the last two figures and to the result add the first two figures and the total represents the two last figures—9 times 9 equals 81; 81 plus 18 equals 99.

Multiply the third figure by the second figure, add the first figure, multiply the sum by the fourth figure, add the result and the total represents the first two figures—9 times 8 equals 72; 72 plus 1 equals 73; 73 times 9 equals 657; 6 plus 5 plus 7 equals 18.

A Railroad's Expenses.

In his recent lecture, delivered at the Purdue University, Dr. Chas. B. Dudley, Chief Chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Altoona, had for his subject "The Relation of Chemistry to the Railroad."

He gave some very interesting figures on the amount of money spent by the railroads for various materials, which very forcibly illustrated the immense importance of the departments of chemistry and physical testing and inspection. He said that the purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad spends from $17,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year and of that amount about $5,000 for rubber bands, $7,000 for lead pencils, $1,000 for pins, $5,000 for ink, $2,000 for toilet soap, $1,000,000 for lumber, $60,000 for hose, and called attention to the very interesting fact that it costs nearly as much for stationery with which to carry on the business of the road as it does for iron.

Church Dedication.

St Paul's United Evangelical church at Green Grove, will be dedicated January 29th, by Bishop R. Dubbs, D. D. LL. D., of Chicago, Ill. First service to begin on Saturday evening previous, at 7 o'clock; Sunday at 9 a. m., and 7 p m.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Six Monds in dis Gundry, Can Sphek Gut.

Mine gundry dis uf dee,
Sexede lant uf liperdee,
Uf dee I zing.
Lant vare mine faders dite,
Lant uf der peelkrims' brite,
Fum efry mounden site,
Led freetom rung.

That Good Time Is Coming.

Every little while they say
That they
Have Quay
Where he cannot get away!
But, in spite of all they do,
Quay brings down a plum or two
Every time he shakes the tree,
Seeming not to care a rap!
What a picnic life must be
For such a chap
With such a snap!
Oh, say,
Will there ever come a day
When they
Will lay
Quay
Away?

Cleveland Leader

Now had four weeks of sleighing this section.

While everbody has the grip the doctors are having a harvest.

Wheat, is not making the expected and much needed upward stride.

Plenty of men mean to be honest until they can profit by being dishonest.

There are not half as many musical conventions on the come as in former years.

Prof. Wagenseller announces the opening of a select school at Centre Hall, April 12.

Prothonotary Smith during 1898, recorded 847 judgments, satisfied 582, and assigned 65.

The Pennhall United Ev. church, will be dedicated on 29th. Bishop Dubs, will officiate.

And now they think coal lies hidden on Wm. Wentz's farm, on the Pine creek road near Woodward.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday Jan. 15: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at St. Johns, 10 a. m.; at Georges valley 2 p. m.

The Woodward young fellows, on New Year, treated the folks in that section to a well gotten up fantastic parade.

O. P. Jones the Philipsburg banker who committed suicide a short time ago, is said to have had $106,000 life insurance.

The Williamsport Sun Almanac, for 1899, is on our handy shelf because it is a neat and handy work for reference at all times—much in a small space.

The well-known Leech farm, near Lindenhall, has been sold to William Brooks, of Pleasant Gap, who intends to occupy it next spring. Andy Long farmed it a number of years.

Dr. George W. Thompson, a well-known resident citizen of Mount Union, died on 4th. Dr. Thompson was a son of John Thompson, and was born in Halfmoon township, Centre county, in 1826.

The chandelier in the vestibule of Gov. Hastings' mansion at Bellefonte, will cost seventeen hundred dollars, the other chandeliers through the house will range from five hundred to one thousand dollars.

The New Year opened in Haines with two lively run-offs. Seymore Winkelblech had a sleigh wrecked, but saved his own hide by jumping. Dr. Sum. Musser's horse got scared at some boys with sleds, and a smash-up resulted.

The M. E. Sunday school of Millheim, passed resolutions of respect, expressive of their esteem of R. A. Bumiller, dec'd, whereby the church has "lost the services of a respected and capable member, especially so as leader of the choir and the music in the departments of church work."

Robert Hayes, of Northumberland, aged 90 years, died suddenly on Saturday last. He was a relative of Joshua T. Potter's family of near this place. This aged patriarch was hale enough yet last fall to cut 40 shocks of corn fodder in one day and averaged 20 shocks per day during the cutting of the crop.

George T. Angell, of Boston, president of the American Humane Educational society, says a half a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur in each shoe or stocking is a complete protection against grip, cholera, plague and pestilence. Persons employed in match factories and sulphur mines are known to have escaped the malaria. Sulphur is cheap; try it.

In January comes the 300 anniversary of the death of Edmund Spenser, the author of the "The Faerie Queene." The anniversary is made the occasion of a comprehensive sketch of Spenser's life and work written for the January Number of The Outlook by Mr. H. C. Shelley, and illustrated by portraits, facsimilie reproductions, and other original photographs, all made by the author of the article. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

OUR CLUB.

We're going to have the mostest fun!
It's going to be a club;
And no one can belong to it
But Dot and me and Bub.

We thought we'd have a Reading Club,
But couldn't, 'cause, you see,
Not one of us knows how to read—
Not Dot nor Bub nor me.

And then we said a Sewing Club,
But thought we'd better not;
'Cause none of us knows how to sew—
Not me nor Bub nor Dot.

And so it's just a Playing Club;
We play till time for tea;
And, oh, we have the bestest times!—
Just Dot and Bub and me.

—[Carolyn Wells.

DOG ANECDOTE.

On Church street a day or two ago a very ordinary looking horse harnessed to an old wagon stood by the curb, and on the board that served for a seat lay a small dog of such mixed blood that no guess could be made as to his breed.

As a delivery wagon passed on the opposite side of the street a large red apple bounded off and before it stopped rolling doggie bounded across the street, picked it up with his teeth, and with wagging tail, rushed back to his horse, where he stood up on his hind legs while the apple was taken from his mouth. As the horse munched the apple he made the peculiar little noise that horses make when petted, and doggie replied with little barks which plainly told what a pleasure it was to get that apple, and then went back to his interrupted nap on the wagon seat.

SIBERIAN AND RUSSIAN.

Thomas G. Allen, jr., writes an article on "The Boys of Siberia" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Allen says:

To begin with, the Siberian boy is not a Russian. I insist upon this distinction, because I know he would be sure to make it if he were here to speak for himself. "No, sir; I am not a Russian," one has often said to me, in polite correction; I'm a Siberian." And he speaks in a way that leaves no room to doubt the sincerity of his pride. The reader may perhaps, think this a distinction without a difference; but from my personal observation, I should say that there is justification for it, even aside from the question of intermixture of native blood with the Siberian-Russian. Generally speaking, the Siberian boy, as compared with the boy of European Russia, is by far the quicker-witted, more energetic, and more self-respecting. He has many more of the qualities that in the hour of his country's need go to make up the hero or patriotic soldier.

They say it takes a smart man to make a rascal. Whether this be true or not, certain it is that the class of men who have been sent as exiles to Siberia, especially the political prisoners, have generally been taken from the more intellectual classes of European Russia. The descendants of these exiles, on the other hand, being born and raised in Siberia, away from the harmful influences of a crowded population, have inherited natural intelligence without the incentives to misuse it. Furthermore, they know nothing about the disgrace of exile, and regard Siberia only with genuine pride as the land of their nativity.

CAPTAIN JACK.

Jack Barton sat on the gate post watching the soldiers as they marched through the street. They had answered their country's call and were about to go to the front. Jack's heart beat high at sight of the brave boys in blue with their flags and banners flying. He waved his cap and shouted as loud as he could until they disappeared from view.

"I just wish I was big enough to go and help lick the Spaniards," he said, half aloud.

His Uncle Ned, who was standing beside him, heard this remark, but he paid little attention to it, for his thoughts were far back in the past. He was thinking of the summer day long ago when he marched away to the southland. The empty coat sleeve hanging by him told the story of the four dreadful years that followed. Jack knew by the far-away look in his uncle's eyes that he was thinking of the war.

"I say, Uncle Ned," he began, "wouldn't it be jolly to go to war an' come back a hero? I tell you it'd be nice to have all the folks talking about you and calling you captain?"

"Ye-es," said Uncle Ned, slowly, "but they don't all come back heroes. Some of them are crippled for life, just like I am, and then there are others," he continued, sadly, "that never come back at all. But, Jack, you needn't think you have to go to the field of battle to show yourself a hero; you can do that by overcoming your enemies right here at home," and Uncle Ned looked sharply at his nephew.

"W-why, what do you mean?"

"Perhaps you will know when I tell you that the hardest battle I had to fight was not Gettysburg, or Shiloh, but it was the battle with myself."

Jack opened his eyes still wider. He was now very much interested, and begged his uncle to tell him all about it.

"Yes," said Uncle Ned, gravely "it is much easier to face shot and shell than always to have the courage to stand up for what you know to be right. When I left home mother gave me a Bible and told me to read a chapter in it every night. It was easy enough to do this in my little garret chamber at home, but I found it very different in camp amid the jeers of comrades who looked upon it with contempt. I am sorry to say that sometimes I beat a retreat. Very often, after a long march, the boys would have to have a drink, and I thought it didn't look manly for me not to take a little with them. But by and by I saw the folly of all this, and I firmly resolved to be just as ready to stand up for the right as was ready to stand up for my country. I kept a sharp lookout for the enemy, and the boys in camp dubbed me 'Captain Ned.' And, my boy, if you want to, you can be Captain Jack right here at home."

"Oh, uncle! if I only could," said Jack, his face beaming. "But, then," he added soberly, "I can't be in camp like you were."

"No, but if you are on the alert, you will find plenty of enemies. In fact, you will very likely have a skirmish every day. Only yesterday I saw where Captain Jack might have won a victory, but he just let the enemy capture him and surrendered on the spot."

Jack knew very well what his uncle meant, and he hung his head in shame.

"Yes, while you thought I was dozing on the porch, I saw you young rascals sneak around behind the barn and puff away at those nasty cigarettes."

"I know I oughtn't to ha' done it," admitted Jack, "but the boys made so much fun of me. I couldn't help it. I got paid for it though. Really, Uncle Ned, I thought I'd die, and my head feels kind o' queer yet."

"Served you right," said Uncle Ned, laughing in spite of himself. "If you had only had the courage to defeat the first enemy, you would not have met the second."

"What was the first?" queried Jack.

"Bad company. If you don't overcome that one you will have half a dozen others on your hands. Once you get into the wrong kind of company, you will be induced to lie and steal, to drink and read bad books. And now," he added, as he took Jack" hand in his, "I give you your commission as captain. If at times you feel that the enemy is about to overcome you just remember that each battle fought and each victory won makes you stronger."

Captain Jack reverently bowed his head. Somehow, as he afterwards expressed it, he felt very "solemn like."

From that time the young commander was ever on duty. When he saw the enemy approaching, he would say, "Captain Jack, marshal your forces and go out to meet them!" Of course he was not always victorious. Sometimes he suffered defeat. But he fought the battle so bravely, that on his next birthday he received a handsome book from his Uncle Ned, in which was written:—

"To Captain Jack, one of the bravest commanders I ever knew, inasmuch as he has succeeded in commanding himself. He has met the enemy and they are his."

MAGNETISM IN BRICKS

Interesting Experiments Made by Professor Lawrence at Rochester University.

Probably the idea that a humble red brick would ever play any part in electrical experiments has occurred to few. However, this is just what a certain lot of bricks composing a pier at the Reynolds Laboratory did and will continue to do as long as they are within reasonable distance of the delicate electrical instruments used in the laboratory. A suspicion that the above contingency might exist has been in the mind of Prof. Henry E. Lawrence of the University of Rochester, N. Y., for some time past. That it is a reality he now feels sure, and the methods he used to come to that conclusion are most interesting.

The professor, in collaboration with Otis A. Gage, a special student in electricity, began a series of experiments covering some months. The performance of magnetometer which was used in measuring the magnetic power of a steel bar was the first cause for suspecting that the bricks were other than what their appearance would lead one to think. The magnetometer had rested on a brick pier for the purpose of making it plumb. Not long after Prof. Lawrence, while in Ann Arbor, heard of a similar experience occurring there. On his return the experiments went on with more zeal than ever. Bricks of all varieties were put through any number of tests, and the great majority were found to be magnetic. Those manufactured by water power, known as "hydraulic" bricks, proved to be exceedingly strong, one equalling the power of a steel needle 2.3 centimetres in length. This same block of clay would make noticeable deflections in comparatively crude instruments, while delicate ones would flutter perceptibly.

One of the bricks, a plain white one, hydraulically pressed, possessed no magnetism. A certain amount of lime enters into the composition of a white brick, such as was used, and its presence undoubtedly had much to do with the absence of magnetic power. It was discovered that the bricks gained magnetism in the presence of a dynamo, though the surrounding of the bricks by wire coils made no perceptible difference. Heating the bricks served in a measure to decrease the magnetism, though in each case a minute amount was retained.

To just what cause this is due neither gentleman is ready to state. It is the present opinion, however, that there is more or less magnenite in the clay of which the bricks are made. The mode of manufacturing is also thought to have something to do with the phenomena. As stated above, the presence of lime served to decrease the magnetism, while the absence allowed of greater power. The professor thinks the importance of his discovery obvious. The slightest trace of unsuspected magnetic power in the structural part of a laboratory is necessarily fatal to nicety of electrical measurements.

That clay, when worked ever so little by human agency, gathers magnetic properties has been thought for some time. Eminent Italian scientists have made innumerable experiments in that line during the past half dozen years. Their greatest proof was found by experimenting with several examples of ancient pottery which had been buried for centuries. Crude as they were, magnetism was found to exist in no uncertain quantities.

PREACHERS SELECTED BY LOT.

An Interesting Mennonite Ceremony in a Pennsylvania Church.

The old Mennonite Church at Millersville, Lancaster county, Penn., contained a strangely garbed congregation a few days ago, the occasion being the selection by lot of a pastor to succeed the late Rev. Mr. Brubaker. The Mennonites select their preachers from their own sect and immediate flock. The men are close Bible students, and nearly all of them are able to do some preaching or exhorting upon short notice. As the spirit moves them, they announce their willingness to preach whenever the congregation is in need of any one to fill the bill.

For Mr. Brubaker's place there were quite a number of volunteers who stood ready, if called on by the congregation, directed by the Lord, to preach. At least 500 old-fashioned vehicles were tied around the meeting house that had brought together the members of the congregation. Bishop Isaac Eby was in charge, a venerable looking patriarch of wide influence. He was assisted by the Revs. Benjamin Hertzler, John Landis, Benjamin Lehman, Abraham Herr, and Abraham Wilner. About twenty-five ministers of the Mennonite persuasion were present, but did not take active part. The preacher to be selected was to serve two congreagtions, and the nominations of candidates were made about three weeks ago. Each member can nominate a brother by writing his name on a card and handing it to the Bishop. Any suitable brother is eligible.

There were fourteen nominations, but only twelve presented themselves to be examined before the 900 people present.

The nominees, clad in their plain homespun clothing, came forward for examination as to character and learning. All passed successfully. Then each answered "yes," that he was willing to abide by the outcome of the choosing by lot, as directed by the Lord. Then Bishop Eby preached a sermon on the duty of the ministry and gave advice to aid the one who has yet to be chosen. The twelve candidates had seats about the pulpit. The Bishop, after a hymn and a prayer for divine guidance then took twelve small Bibles and handed them to the Revs. Herr and Witmer. He also gave them a small slip of white paper. They were instructed to go into an ante room and securely place the paper in one of the Bibles. This they did. The Bibles were then brought in and placed on a table in front of the candidates and well mixed up. One by one the candidates arose and stepped forward, selected a Bible and took his seat.

When all had their Bibles the Bishop amid great solemnity, proceeded to examine each applicant's Bible. The second Bible examined, held by Daniel N. Lehman, contained the slip of paper. Bishop Eby greeted him cordially and kissed him with the "Holy Kiss" and immediately proceeded to ordain him. Hallelujahs followed, and the Rev. Mr. Lehman's family rejoiced. He is a farmer and at one time taught school. His father was chosen a minister in the same way. The new preacher begins his ministry at once.

Street Arab and Chaplain.

A poor little street arab was brought into the hospital by the police. He had been run over by an omnibus, and was badly injured. The chaplain was sent for, as it was thought improbable that the boy would live many hours. With little tact the chaplain began the interview thus: "My boy, the doctors think you are very much hurt. Have you been a good little boy?"

Boy—(much bored)—You git aout!

Chaplain (shocked)—But I am afraid you are not a good little boy, and you know you may perhaps be going to die.

Boy (anxious to end the interview)—Well, t'ain't none o' your business, any'ow. Wot's me death got to do with you? 'Ave you got a pal in the corffin line?"

It is pleasant to be able to relate that this boy finally recovered.

Old Time High Buildings.

Lanciani, the famous Roman archaeologist, has shown that in the Rome of the Caesars trouble was experienced with high buildings. A law was passed restricting the height of fronts to sixty feet. In order to evade it builders adopted the practice of carrying up the rear portions several stories more. Other laws bearing on the heights of buildings were passed in old times. There was a tendency to diminish the height of stories as the buildings increased in size, and a height of 130 feet was probably attained. It is believed that the ceilings were so low that a man could not stand upright in the rooms.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

London lawyers are in search of an heir to a very valuable California estate. The promptness with which this country can produce volunteers was once more demonstrated.

A German-American who got into trouble in Berlin by calling the emporer "Willie Sheepshead" realizes that the subject of his remarks is not a spring lamb in temperament.

Spanish women have a way of quickly getting at the root of a matter. In Granada the other day, a mob of women stoned the statue of Columbus, because they attributed the present misfortunes of Spain to the discovery of America for which Columbus was responsible.

How many people ever heard of the town of Bradford, Conn. And yet it has got a $400,000 library building, and the donor who is a wealthy native of the town, now resident in Chicago, has just added another $100,000 gift to the funds of the institution. Let's hope the town has other institutions to correspond with this token of gorgeous generosity.

A young man who surrendered himself to the Minneapolis police the other day, confessing that he had committed burglary, ascribes his downfall to the cigarette habit. The wicked little cylinders have been accused of a good deal of mischief, but the young man in question is the first to discover that it is the habitat of the bacillus burglarosis.

Many German towns now furnish bicycles to employes, severely restricting their use to public business. The Cologne Council has decided to furnish wheels to tax collectors, policemen, foresters, watchmen, health inspectors and employes in the departments of water, gas and electrical supply. The machines remain the property of the city and each employe receives a repair allowance of forty marks a year to keep his mount in order.

When a servant girl in Germany has lived forty years in one family she is entitled to decoration with the Cross of the Domestics' Society, an order instituted by the Empress, who last year found one hundred and fifty persons qualified to receive it. The official record of its bestowal designates its recipients as "girls," which they are, of course, though rather old ones, their merit, if not their charms, waxing with their length of days and service.

Old Paris laws interdicted the introduction there of the modern sky-scraping building, but the interdiction is to be removed, and a commission has been appointed, with power to prescribe in each case the height to which buildings may go. The introduction in that city of hotels higher than Notre Dame, and office buildings overtowering all its historic palaces, arches and temples, will be a notable departure in its architectural methods, but it is not at all likely that the builders will have it all their own way, as they have almost been permitted to do in American cities.

For a number of years it has been the conviction of some railroad men that the use of a white light at night as a signal for a clear track is dangerous, inasmuch as a red danger signal may easily be broken, and thus give an "all-clear" signal. One of the most recent changes in signals, due to that opinion, is that which the New York, New Haven and Hartford road has decided to make. On this line, in the near future, a green light will mean safety, and white will not. The innovation has been brought about in a large measure by an accident which resulted from the deception of an engineer by a farmer's lantern set on a post near the track. There was no intent to make mischief, but the effect was just as disastrous.

Although the year 1898 has witnessed the first serious war in which this country has been engaged for a third of a century, it may still be designated as pre-eminently a peace year. It is the climax, or conclusion, of anything that reveals its true character, observes the New York Weekly Witness. And true peace is a matter of sentiment more than of action. An angry, jealous, or suspicious man is not at peace with his neighbor, even if he does not actually fight with him. The conclusion of the year finds this great nation at peace with all the world and at peace within itself. From a moral and spiritual point of view it is worth a dozen such wars as that which we have waged against Spain to get rid of the enmity which this nation as a nation has cherished against England, more or less, ever since it became a nation. And the complete extinction of the old Mason and Dixon line from the sentiment of the whole people, South and North, combined with the renewed sympathy of feeling between the East and West—this restoration of internal peace is worth another dozen of such wars.

Interesting statistics, showing the loss in life suffered by the New England States, except Connecticut, in the war with Spain, have been gathered by the Boston Journal. The burden fell most heavily on Massachusetts, that State having the most men in the service, and one of its regiments being engaged in the Santiago campaign. Massachusetts lost 298 men: Maine, 44; New Hampshire, 30; Vermont, 27; and Rhode Island, 9; a total of 399. Of the 298 Massachusetts dead only nine were killed in battle, the excessive mortality—4 per cent, or more than twice that of the army at large—being due to the ravages of disease. Leaving out of the reckoning the regiments which had practically no loss, and the mortality rate for Massachusetts volunteers was over 6 per cent. The regiment that suffered most severely, the Ninth, had no killed or wounded. The reports of disease are imperfect, but the cases known show these losses in New England: Typhoid, 93; other fevers (except yellow fever), 26; dysentery, 17; malaria, 15; pneumonia, 7; heart disease, 7; yellow fever, 6. The number of deaths from heart disease would indicate that the physical examination of the volunteers was not so rigorous as had been supposed.

The United Steamship Company, of Copenhagan, controlling a fleet of 120 vessels, is about to experiment by running ships direct from the port of St. Petersburg and Riga to New York, thus saving the transshipment of Russian-bound goods at Liverpool, Hull, Hamburg, Bremen and other ports, at a saving of time and expense which ought to have a salutary effect on our trade with that country. European Russia contains a population numbering nearly 100,000,000, mostly agriculturists, who need our machinery and implements so much that the Government has of late reduced the duty on some of them, to encourage importations. In fact, our prospective trade with that great country is practically unlimited, and direct intercourse between its ports and our own is so much to be desired that it is a wonder the experiment has not been thought of before. At the new port of St. Petersburg, the largest steamers may lay down their freight on wharves, where railway cars are waiting to carry it to all the leading centres of the interior.

The Egyptian Budget for 1899 is an interesting commentary on English rule in that country. The entire revenue is estimated at $53,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 since 1888, while at the same time the strain of tax upon the people has been considerably lessened, the land tax having been reduced by $1,080,000. The expenditure is kept well within the income, leaving a balance of $200,000, while at the same time $2,080,000 are to be paid into the general reserve fund and $1,325,000 to the fund for the conversion of the debt, showing a most prosperous condition. The heavy growth of the reserve fund is under pressure from Europe and is not regarded with great favor by the English administrators, who would prefer to see a moderate reserve fund and still further decrease in taxation. The estimates for expenditures include also $182,000 for the Egyptian army, $550,000 for the civil administration of the Soudan, and $250,000 for the working of the Soudan railways. Already, however, an income of $200,000 is expected from the Soudan to help balance the outlay.

The Cologne Gazette publishes an inspired explanation of the causes leading to the recent expulsion of Danish subjects from North Schleswig, by the Prussian authorities. It says that there is a network of Danish societies covering the whole of the northern part of the province, while in Denmark there are many so-called "South Jutland societies." The Danish press and the press of the malcontents in Schleswig are continually fomenting agitation. Inhabitants of Schleswig who have Danish sympathies make excursions across the border and proclaim at festive gatherings their unalterable adhesion to Denmark and their hatred of Prussia and Germany. Along the Danish side of the frontier a large number of colleges and secondary schools have been established in order to attract young natives of North Schleswig, and to give them a Danish education. Danish children are exchanged during the summer holidays for children from the German side of the frontier in order to keep up the connection with Denmark. Danish popular libraries have been established everywhere in North Schleswig, and are often supplied with books from Denmark. Funds for the agitation are partly subscribed in Denmark, and Danish military and civil officers take part in it. In Haderslaben, Rendsburg, Apenrade, Tondern, and Sonderburg, the Danes are accused of behaving as if they were the ruling element, and of ignoring altogether their German and Prussian nationality. The Cologne Gazette maintains that the situation has recently assumed a character which compelled the Prussian government to adopt serious measures, and that the expulsions have been chiefly those of leading agitators.

Genoa's Roof Garden.

Genoa has a roof garden which is nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the city. The new Righi resort is on top of the highest hill behind Genoa and is reached by a long funicular railway, which runs for a great part of the distance through a tunnel under the city. The hill is so steep at the top that the hotel and restaurant building seems to overhang the city. The view of the bay is most striking, and there is quite an imposing panorama of the Rivera. In connection with the hotel which crowns the summit there is a large restaurant. There are also billiard rooms, music rooms and banquet halls, and 1,200 persons can be seated at tables on the large veranda, where an orchestra plays in the evening. The Righi can be reached in a few minutes from the very centre of Genoa. It is a most unusual and attractive kind of resort.

Birds of Freedom Misbehave.

There were many bald eagles around the locality of St. Michael's, Ind., a few weeks ago. Many fine flocks of winter poultry were attacked by these predatory birds, and turkeys suffered to a great extent. An eagle attempted to carry off a lamb, but the lamb proved too much of a burden for the eagle.—Baltimore Sun.

Offended.

"Dolly," said Mrs. Cumrox, "I desire you to discourage the visits of that young man who was here yesterday evening."

"I suppose," said the young woman indignantly, "that you and some of the people who know everybody's business have been talking it over, and because he has not yet built up a lucrative practice in his profession you—"

"Dolly," was the severe rejoinder, "do not misunderstand me. Do not think that I attach no importance to anything except the almighty dollar. I never did like that phrase, anyhow. Anybody ought to know that one dollar cannot be very almighty. To convey an accurate meaning 'dollar' ought to be in the plural. But," she added, with a sigh, "grammar is right scarce nowadays. About this young man: do not suppose I reproach him for his lack of financial advantages. Poverty is people's misfortunes; not their faults. But just because we don't look down on him is no reason why we should try to be smart."

"What has he done?"

"It isn't what he did. It's what he said. You were playing the piano last evening."

"Yes."

"And after you had played several sonatas and a symphony and that concertina in G flat, he spoke up and said something which riled me. And the slick, off-hand way that he said it didn't keep me from noticing either."

"But what was it?"

"He asked whether you played anything by Handel."

"Well, mamma—"

"Don't try to explain. I won't listen. The idea of his insinuating that folks of our position and means would keep a hand organ in the house."—Washington Star.

A Meddling Phonograph.

The board of health is the recipient of many queer complaints, but the one it received the other day from a disgusted and nervously prostrated jeweller of Eighth street is entitled to prominence in a class by itself.

It seems that the jewelry store is located next door to a phonograph establishment that has for the purpose of attracting passers-by a phonograph going all day long. All kinds of tunes and alleged witty sayings are squeaked forth from early in the morning until late at night in peculiarly penetrating and nerve-destroying tones. At first the machine efforts at wit amused the jeweler, and he used to laugh heartily at the comicalities, but these were repeated with such deadly persistency that they began to pall, and from being amused the tradesman grew into a negative desperado.

One day the climax was reached when a customer who looked like "ready money," came in to buy a diamond ring. For some reason the machine next door was quiet for a while, and the jeweller was just on the point of closing a highly profitable sale when the shrill voice of the phonograph began to sing, "Get Your Money's Worth." The amazed customer hesitated, and finally told the jeweller he would call another day. This incident was the last straw, and the board of health will now look into the matter.—Philadelphia Record.

Birth-rate in England and France.

It chanced that the birth-rate began to decline in France sooner than in other great countries of Europe, and that the decline has been more rapid. But, as the figures of the Registrar-General show, the same tendency is now very strongly marked in England and is plainly visible in nearly every European country. It is quite conceivable that a couple of generations hence Frenchmen may find that their birth-rate is no longer the lowest in Europe. The truth is that the present rapid growth in European populations is a phenomenon which is almost entirely confined to the last 150 years. Through some of the grandest periods of our history the population of England was almost stationary, and the same statement applies to France. If this decrease is due to non-natural causes, it is not a matter for congratulation; but if it means that European peoples are ceasing to contract reckless and improvident marriages and are showing more care and discrimination in the begetting of children, it is a healthy sign of the times. Large families are not necessarily an evil, but if the members of them are diseased and degenerate, they become a standing dangr to the welfare of the body politic.—Humanitarian.

The Indian Is Merry and Chatty.

For the Indian is not, as the popular idea figures him, stolid, taciturn, or even sullen in his every-day life, says George Bird Grinnell in the Atlantic. He may be shy and silent in the presence of strangers, but in his home life he is talkative,—eager to give and receive the news, and to gossip about it. He is of a merry, laughter-loving people, and likes to make good-natured fun of another's peculiarities. Thus, one of her companions may jeeringly call a very slender woman the shadow of a moccasin string. Once, on the prarie, in the bright hot sunlight, I heard an Indian say to another who was very stout, "My friend, stand still for a little while. I want to sit down in the shade and cool off."

Some years ago I was on the reservation of a tribe known as the Big Bellies—Gros Ventres—at Fort Belknap, Montana; and while I was there a new agent came to them. He was a fat man, and one of the Indians, who met the agent for the first time in my presence, said, as he shook hands with him, "Ah, you are one of our own people. You, too, are a Big Belly."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Professor Max Muller has completed his 75th year, and also the golden jubilee of his career at Oxford.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Emperor William viewed the eclipse the other evening. From general remarks the impression was gathered that he approved of it.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Canadians needn't waste time worrying. Uncle Sam is not expanding in that direction. Canada will never come into the Union except by her own choice. We don't want to eat her up.

Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for rheumatism

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The Marriage Knot.

In India only, of all the countries of the world, is the much-talked-of marriage knot ever actually tied. Among the Brahmins marriage is a matter of purchase, and the would-be bridegroom is liable almost till the last moment to be ousted by a higher bidder; but, if no suitor appears willing to give the father a more valuable present, he leads his daughter to the first to offer himself, saying:—

"I have no longer anything to do with you; I give you up to the power of another."

Then the bridegroom laces the tali, the insignia of marriage, round her neck, and secures it with a knot. The tali consists of a piece of ribbon with a gold bead suspended upon it. The knot it is that legally binds the wife to her husband and makes the marriage indissoluble, for Brahmins do not recognize diverce.

A Dangerous Fad.

Paris has a new fad—the hypodermic injection of perfume. The idea is said to have been discovered by a popular French actress, who noticed, after taking an overdose of morphine, that the odor of the drug exhaled from her body. She developed this idea by using different perfumes in the same way. As a consequence she exhales the breath of different flowers every day in the week, or did until a physician pointed out to her that this idea was dangerous, as, unless the perfume was absolutely pure, it might cause blood-poisoning.

Work of the Red Cross.

Now that the war is over it is reasonable to suppose that the work of the Red Cross has been considerably lessened, but the society's work in the hospitals, among the wounded and sick and with convalescents, involves a daily expenditure of four thousand dollars.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN. 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "The Cradle of Jesus"—Lessons Drawn From the Miraculous Escape of the Infant Christ From the Perils That Encompassed Him.

TEXT: "Herod will seek the young child to destroy Him."—Matthew ii.. 13.

The cradle of the infant Jesus had no rockers, for it was not to be soothed by oscillating motion, as are the cradles of other princes. It had no embroidered pillow, for the young head was not to have such luxurious comfort. Though a meteor, ordinarily the most erratic and seemingly ungovernable of all skyey appearances, had been sent to designate the place where that cradle stood, and a choir had been sent from the heavenly temple to serenade its illustrious occupant with an epic, yet the cradle was the target for all earthly and diabolical hostilities. Indeed, I give you as my opinion that it was the narrowest and most wonderful escape of the ages that the child was not slain before He had taken His first step or spoken His first word. Herod could not afford to have Him born. The Cæsars could not afford to have Him born. The gigantic oppressions and abominations of the world could not afford to have Him born. Was there ever planned a more systematized or appalling bombardment in all the world than the bombardment of that cradle?

The Herod who led the attack was treachery, vengeance and sensuality impersonated. As a sort of pastime he slew Hyrcanus, the grandfather of his wife. Then he slew Mariamme, his wife. Then he butchered her two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus. Then he slew Antipater, his oldest son. Then he ordered burned alive forty people who had pulled down the eagle of his authority. He ordered the nobles who had attended upon his dying bed to be slain, so that there might be universal mourning after his disease. From that same deathbed he ordered the slaughter of all the children in Bethlehem under two years of age, feeling sure that if he massacred the entire infantile population that would include the destruction of the child whose birthplace astronomy had pointed out with its finger of light. What were the slaughtered babes to him, and as many frenzied and bereft mothers? If he had been well enough to leave his bed, he would have enjoyed seeing the mothers wildly struggling to keep their babes and holding them, so tightly that they could not be separated until the sword took both lives at one stroke, and others, mother and child, hurled from roofs of houses into the street, until that village of horseshoe shape on the hillside became one great butcher shop. To have such a man, with associates just as cruel and an army at his command, attempting the life of the infant Jesus, does there seem any chance for His escape? Then that flight southward for so many miles, across deserts and amid bandits and wild beasts (my friend, the late missionary and scientist Dr. Lansing, who took the same journey, said it was enough to kill both the Madonna and the Child), and poor residence in Cairo. You know how difficult it is to take an ordinary child successfully through the disorders that are sure to assail it even in comfortable homes and with all delicate ministries, and then think of the exposure of that famous babe in villages and lands where all sanitary laws were put at defiance, His first hours on earth spent in a room without any doors, and ofttimes swept by chilled night winds, then afterward riding many days under hot tropical sun, and part of many nights lest the avenger overtake the fugitive before He could be hidden in another land.

The sanhedrin also were affronted at the report of this mysterious arrival of a child that might upset all conventionalities and threaten the throne of the nation. "Shut the door and bolt it and double bar it against Him!" cried all political and ecclesiastical power. Christ on a retreat when only a few days of age, with all the privations and hardships and sufferings of retreat! When the glad news came that Herod was dead and the Madonna was packing up and taking her Child home, bad news also came that Archelaus, the son, had taken the throne—another crowned infamy. What chance for the babe's life? Will not some short grave hold the wondrous infant?

"Put Him to death!" was the order all up and down Palestine and all up and down the desert between Bethlehem and Cairo. The cry was: "Here comes an iconoclast of all established order! Here comes an aspirant for the crown of Augustus! If found on the streets of Bethlemem, dash Him to death on the pavement! If found on a hill, hurl Him down the rocks! Away with Him!" But the babe got home in safety and passed up from infancy to youth, and from youth to manhood, and from carpenter shop to Messiahship, and from Messiahship to enthronment, until the mightiest name on earth is Jesus, and there is no mightier name in heaven.

What I want to call your attention to is your narrow escape and mine and the world's narrow escape. Suppose that attempt on the young child's life had been successful! Suppose that delegation of wise men, who were to report to Herod immediately after they discovered the hard bed in the Bethlehem caravansary, had obeyed orders and reported! Suppose the beast carrying the Madonna and the Child in the flight had stumbled and flung to death its riders! Suppose Archelaus had got his hands on the babe that his father had failed to find! Suppose that among the children dashed from the Bethlehem house tops or separated by sword of the enraged constabulary Jesus had perished!

Still further remarking upon the narrow escape which you and I had and all the world had in that babe's escape, let me say that had that Herodic plot been successful the one instance of absolutely perfect character would never have been unfolded. The world had enjoyed the lives of many splendid men before Christ came. It had admired its Plato among philosophers, its Mithridates among heroes, its Herodotus among historians, its Phidias among sculptors, its Homer among poets, its Æsop among fabulists, its Æschylus among dramatists, its Demosthenes among orators, its Æsculapius among physicians, yet among the contemporaries of those men there were two opinions, as now there are two opinions, concerning every remarkable man. There were plenty in those days who said of them, "He cannot speak," or "He cannot sing," or "He cannot philosophize," or "His military achievement was a mere accident, or "His chisel, his pen, his medical prescription, never deserved the applause given." But concerning this full grown Christ, whose life was launched three decades before that first Christmas, the moans of camels and the bleat of sheep and the low of cattle mingled with the babe's first cry, while clouds that night were resonant with music, and star pointing down whispered to star, "Look, there He is!"

That Christ, after the detectives of Herod and Pilate and sanhedrin had watched Him by day and watched Him by night, year after year, was reported innocent. It was found out that when He talked to the vagrant woman in the temple it was to tell her to "go and sin no more," and that if He spoke with the penitent thief it was to promise him paradise within twenty-four hours, and that as He moved about He dropped ease of pain upon the invalid's pillow, or light upon the eye that lacked optic nerve, or put bread into the hands of the hungry, or took from the oriental hearse the dead young man and vitalized him and said to the widowed mother, "Here he is, alive and well," and she cried, "My boy, my boy!" and he responded, "Mother, mother!" And the sea, tossing too roughly some of His friends, by a word easier than a nurse's word to a petulant child He made it keep still. The very judge who for other reasons allowed Him to be put to death declared, "I find no fault in Him." Was there ever a life so thoroughly ransacked and hypercriticised that turned out to be so perfect a life? Now, you can imagine what would have been the calamity to earth and heaven, what a bereavement to all history, what swindling not only of the human race, but of cherubim and seraphim and archangel, if because of infernal incursion upon the bed of that Bethlehem babe this life of divine and glorious manhood had never been lived? The Christic parables would never have been uttered; the sermon on the mount, all adrip with benedictions, never preached; the golden rule, in picture frame of everlasting love, would never have been hung up for the universe to gaze upon and admire.

Can you imagine what a scarification of the world's literature would be the removal of all Christ ever did and said? It would tear down the most important shelves of yonder Congressional library, and of the Vatican library, and of British museum, and Berlin and Bonn and Vienna and Madrid and St. Petersburg libraries, and St. Paul's life would have been an impossibility, and his epistles would never have been written, and St. John, from the basaltic caverns of Patmos, would never have heard the seven trumpets or seen the heavenly walls with twelve layers of illumined crystallization. O wise men of the east! I am so glad you did not report to the imperial scoundrel at Jerusalem where the babe was, for the hounds would have soon torn to pieces the Lamb, and I am so glad that not only did you bring the frankincense and the myrrh to the room in that caravansary, but that you brought the gold which paid His traveling expenses and those of Joseph and Mary in that long and dangerous flight to Cairo, in Egypt, and paid their lodging and board there and paid their way back again. Well enough to bring to the barn of the Saviour's nativity the flowers, for they aromatized the dreadful atmosphere of the stable, but the gold was just then the most important offering. So now the Lord accepts your prayers, for they are the perfume of heaven, but He asks also for the gold which will pay the expense of taking Christ to all nations.

Still further remarking upon the narrow escape which you and I and the world had in the diversion of the persecutors from the place of nativity, let me say that had that Herodic raid upon the swaddling clothes been successful the world would never have known the value of a righteous peace. Much has been made of the fact that the world was at peace when Christ came. Yes. But what kind of peace was it? It was a peace worse than war. It was the peace of a graveyard. The Roman eagles had plucked out the world's eyesight and plunged their beaks through the heart of dead nations. It was a peace spoken of by a dying Indian chieftain when a Christian home missionary said to him, "You have been a warrior, and have been in many feuds, but you must be at peace with all your enemies in order to die aright." The dying chieftan replied: "That's easy enough. I am at peace with all my enemies, for I have killed all of them."

That was the style of peace on earth when Christ came, but the spirit of arbitration, which is to garland the tomb of this century and coronet the brow of the coming century, is consequent upon the midnight anthem above Bethlehem, two bars to that music, the first of divine ascription and the second of earthly pacification. "Glory to God and peace to men." In His manhood Christ pronounced the same doctrine, "Blessed are the merciful." Before the Bethlehem star flashed its significance, the theory was: "Blessed is wholesale cutthroatery. Blessed are those who can kill the most antagonists. Blessed are those who can most skillfully wield the battleax. Blessed are those who can stab the deepest with spear or roll a chariot wheel over the most wounded or put his charger's hoof on the most dead." The entirely new theory of our Christ was blessing for cursing, prayer for those who despitefully use you, foundries to turn spears into pruning hooks, redhot furnaces to melt swords into molds shaped like plowshares. If gigantic acerbities and worldwide tigerisms had, without any gospel opposition, gone on until now and been augmented by 1898 years of ferocity, by this time what would this world have been turned into? You need not remind me of the awful wars since the opening of the year one of our Christian era; for if the earth has been again and again lacerated into an Aceldama through improved weaponry of death and more rapidity of fire, Prussian breechloader which in 1866 startled the nations with unprecedented havoc eclipsed by contrivances that can sweep vaster numbers to death by one volley and telegraphy adding to gunnery new facilities for slaughter by instantly ordering armies to where they can do the most wholesale murder—I say if all this woe has been wrought, how much worse would it have been if the Christly revelation had not been let down from heaven on five runged ladder of musical scale and there had been no preaching of good will all up and down Christendom for nineteen centuries! The Bethlehem manger has given the most potent suggestion of peace the world has ever received. The cavalry horses cannot eat out of that manger.

I take another step forward in showing the narrow escape you and I had and the world had in the secretion of Christ's birthplace from the Herodic detectives, and the clubs with which they would have dashed the babe's life out, when I say that without the life that began that night in Bethlehem the world would have had no illumined deathbeds. Before the time of Christ good people closed their earthly lives in peace, while depending upon the Christ to come, and there were antediluvian saints and Assyrian saints and Egyptian saints and Grecian saints and Jerusalem saints long before the clouds above Bethlehem became a balcony filled with the best singers of a world where they all sing, but I cannot read that there was anything more than a quieting guess that came to those before Christ deathbeds. Job said something bordering on the confident, but it was mixed up with a story of "skin worms" that would destroy his body. Abraham and Jacob had a little light on the dying pillow, but compared with the after Christ deathbeds it was like the dim tallow candle of old beside the modern cluster of lights electric. I know Elijah went up in memorable manner, but it was a terrible way to go—a whirlwind of fire that must have been splendid to look at by those who stood on the banks of the Jordan, but it was a style of ascent that required more nerve than you and I ever had, to be a placid occupant of a chariot drawn by such a wild team. The triumphant deathbeds, as far as I know, were the after Christ deathbeds. What a procession of hosannas have marched through the dying room of the saints of the last nineteen centuries! What cavalcade of mounted hallelujahs has galloped through the dying visions of the last 2000 years save 100! Peaceful deathbeds in the years B. C.! Triumphant deathbeds, for the most part, reserved for the years A. D.! Behold the deathbeds of the Wesleys, of the Doddridges, of the Leigh Richmonds, of the Edward Paysons; of Vara, the converted heathen chieftain, crying in his last moments: "The canoe is in the sea. The sails are spread. She is ready for the gale. I have a good Pilot to guide me. My outside man and my inside man differ. Let the one rot till the trumpet shall sound, but let my soul wing her way to the throne of Jesus." Of dying John Fletcher, who entered his pulpit to preach, though his doctors forbade him, and then descended to the communion table, saying, "I am going to throw myself under the wings of the cherubim before the mercy seat," thousands of people a few days after following him to the grave, singing:

With heavenly weapons he has fought
The battles of the Lord,
Finished his course and kept the faith
And gained the great reward.

American Money Loaned Abroad.

American money interests are loaning abroad.

Color Blind Painters.

To speak of a color blind artist sounds like joking, said a noted oculist; but, strange as it may seem, there are several persons so affected who can nevertheless paint extremely well. Numbers of color blind people there are, of course, who draw perfectly in pencil, ink and crayons, but I myself know a scene painter attached to a provincial theatre who though "color blind," paints all its scenery and has quite a local name, not only for his "interiors" and oak chambers, but even for landscapes.

I can tell you also of two London ladies who consulted me for color blindness who paint really beautiful pictures. One is the daughter of a late famous artist, and was taught painting by her father. She is quite unable to distinguish red from green, but her colors are labelled with the names, and she has been taught which to use for certain effects. Possibly her paintings may seem to her eyes, as it were, drawing with a brush and shading with the colors.

The other is a lady artist of some celebrity, who has for years exhibited annually in London. The public is not aware that she is color blind. She painted the "Wedding Group' for a certain noble bridegroom a year or two ago and also several public men's portraits, and one of an eminent physician fetched $2,250.

There is a gentleman residing in Kensington who, having years ago left the navy through finding his advancement hopelessly barred by his color blindness, is at present making several hundreds a year by his brush as an artist, designing most artistic and brightly colored picture posters for advertisement hoardings.—London Answers.

A Wonderful Timepiece.

Our Brussels correspondent says: A truly wonderful timepiece is now on view in Brussels. The inventor, M. Noll, spent five years in its construction, and has beaten all previous records in clock making. This structure, which stands fifteen feet high, reproduces the facade of a building of the early Renaissance period. The clock, in addition to its ordinary functions, marks the four seasons, as well as the chief Church festivals, fixed and movable, all of which are heralded in to the minute by automaton figures, choral services, church music, or the song of birds, according to the season. A feature of the mechanism is the hourly procession of twelve apostles before the figure of Christ, and the morning and evening chant of monks, who are summoned from the cloister by the monastery bell, tolled by the sexton in view of the public. A representative of the earth's course round the sun, and of the moon round the earth, furnishes an object lesson in the seasons, eclipses and other celestial phenomena. The clock will be exhibited at Paris in 1900, and will be probably offered for sale, being valued at $15,000. Its movements are regulated by the calendar for the next 100 years.—London Chronicle.

A Useful Horse.

A prominent English landlord was one day riding across a common adjacent to his preserves when he overtook one of his tenants, who was also mounted. After the usual salutations they rode on in silence for some minutes, when the tenant slightly spurred his horse, a balky animal, whereupon it dropped to its knees. "What is the matter with your horse?" asked his lordship. The embarrassed tenant remarked by way of explanation that his steed always acted that way when there was game to be found. A moment later, to the tenant's satisfaction and surprise, a frightened hare jumped out of some bushes near by. This so impressed the landlord that he at once drove a bargain by which he secured the tenant's bare-backed beast in exchange for his own fine mount, perfectly saddled. With much agility the tenant leaped on to his new horse, and all went well until they reached a small stream, whereat the landlord's new nag immediately balked. A drive home with the spurs brought it again to its knees. "Hello! what's up now? There's no game here," said his lordship. "True, my lord," was the ready reply; "but I forgot to tell you 'ee's as good for fish as 'ee is for game."

Theatrical "Props."

Props comprise all the portable articles required in a play. Guns and pistols—which too often fail to go off at the critical moment—are props; loaves of bread, fowls, fruit, all made of a rough papier mache, are also props. We may also include those wondrous gilt goblets, only seen on the stage, which make such a non-metallic thud when they fall and bounce upon the boards, as among the achievements of the property man. But it is at pantomime time that that individual is at his busiest. Big masks and make-believe sausages and vegetables, without which no pantomime would be complete, are mingled with fairy wands, garlands of artificial flowers, basket-work frames for the accommodation of giants, and other articles too numerous to mention. How the right things are forthcoming at the right moment is one of those mysteries only known to property men. Had one of these useful members of the theatrical world the ability and inclination to write a book, what an entertaining volume could he turn out!—Chambers' Journal.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona, the greatest known, is about 200 miles long, upwards of 7,000 feet deep, and at some points, from rim to rim, measures ten to twelve miles in breadth.

Every farmer's wife knows how necessary it is that the milk buckets, pans, churns, and other implements of the dairy be perfectly clean and free from taint. A common yellow soap that smells of rosin should never be used for washing these. Such soaps are made of materials that you would not use for any purpose. Besides, they are sticky and the soap will get into the cracks and corners and stay there. Ivory Soap is pure, it is well made, and only sweet, clean materials are used. Then it rinses readily.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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A Fair Understanding.

A few years ago, a young man from just across the Connecticut, who was attending the village academy, became sadly infected with the notion that all the maidens were in love with him. While in this state of mind it fell to his lot one evening to see Miss H. safely to her father's domicile. On arriving at the door, the lady invited him to enter. He did so. After a few moments' conversation he arose to leave, and as Miss H. was showing him to the door, she innocently enough remarked that she would be pleased to see him again. Here was an occasion for the exercise of Jonathan's courage and moral principle. Expanding himself to his tallest height, with a graceful but determined inclination of the head, he replied:—

"I should be happy, miss, to call as a friend, but not as a feller!"

Where Women Are Scarce.

If a young woman wants to be coaxed to marry, she should go to West Australia. There are only forty-five women to every one hundred men in that part of the world and some of the superfluous women of New England would be valued there. No woman knows what a power her feminity is until she has lived where women are few.

Spain still insists that we should give to her something more than an ordinary ultimatum.

Despondency unnerves a man, hope invigorates him.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1005 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1895.

Trying to love is an absurdity; love is spontaneous combustion.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Minutes are the mosaics of time, the ages are those of eternity.

SPRAINS

BAD
WORSE
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Can be promptly cured without delay or trifling by the

GOOD
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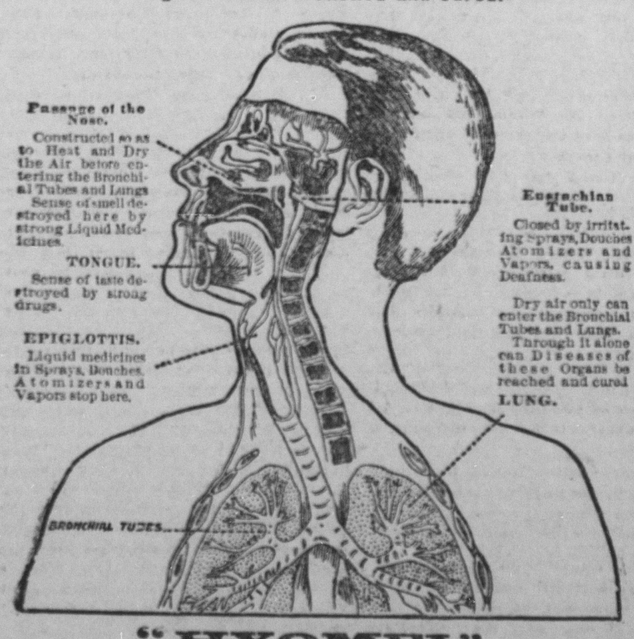
remedy for pain,

ST. JACOBS OIL.

A Lesson in Physiology

EVERY ONE SHOULD LEARN.

It Shows the Only Method by Which Diseases of the Respiratory Organs Can Be Reached and Cured.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Constructed so as to Heat and Dry the Air before entering the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs
Sense of smell destroyed here by strong Liquid Medicines.
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Sense of taste destroyed by strong drugs.
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Liquid medicines in Sprays, Douches, Atomizers and Vapors stop here.
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Is the only germicide ever found volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed, yet leaving it *free* from moisture, thus enabling this powerful germ-destroyer to reach every part of the air passages in the head, throat and lungs, where it at once kills the bacilli which cause Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Asthma, Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

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The first and only method of treating these diseases ever endorsed by the medical profession. "Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, at office, or by mail. Pamphlets, consultation and advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed FREE.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will mail to every person sending us 25c. in stamps or cash, mentioning this paper, a complete "Hyomei" Trial Outfit, consisting of an Aluminum Inhaler, Wire Dropper, bottle of Hyomei sufficient to last two weeks, gauze and full directions for using. We also send FREE "The Story of Hyomei" and a sample box of Hyomei Balm, the wonderful anti-septic healer and cure for piles, bruises, burns, sprains, scalds, chaffing, saddle-sores, eczema and all surface irritations. Send at once to the MAIN OFFICE AND LABORATORY of THE R. T. BOOTH CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. J. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 12.

Quay has lost his "grip."

Hello, Mr. Quay, "the d—case" isn't "over" yet.

Justice Green, while the Quay case was being argued in supreme court last Saturday, took a nap on the bench when the argument was being made.

The trouble the machine boss has fallen into is a heavy drain on cap Q's in the newspaper offices, and that is a powerful reason why he should be done up and laid away.

The proposed bill of representative Ford, of Allegheny county, creating intermediate courts between Justices of the Peace and Common Pleas, provides for one Judge in every district where the population is 100,000 and an additional Judge for every additional 100,000. It is to be called the County Court and will limit the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, etc., to cases where the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed $25. The salary of each of the proposed Court Judges is recommended at $3500 per annum, and of clerks and bailiffs, $1500 each.

In London general disarmament, or as it is now phrased, the arrest of armaments, agitation proceeds apace. A long list of distinguished people who have just joined the general committee has been published with the sympathetic letters they have written, while a rumor is prevalent that the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, assisted by naval and military experts, are to constitute the British commission at St. Petersburg.

This movement, by which the nations shall bind themselves to enter into wars no more, originated with the Czar of Russia. If his object is accomplished all disputes between nations will be settled by arbitration and not by bloodshed, and the Czar's name will deservedly become illustrious to the end of time.

It is appalling that thousands of Republicans should desire to have Mr. Quay elected to the Senate for a third term knowing that he is covered all over with dishonesty and knowing that he falls far short of the qualifications required to represent the great state of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. There are pure and able Republicans, Wanamaker, Dalzell, Grow, and others, that would be a credit to our state in that august body, yet it would seem a great majority of the Republicans prefer a machine boss to an honest and capable man in the senate.

Great credit is due the Independent Republicans who refuse to touch or to be bossed by Quay. They are on the eve of bringing about the much needed Reform with the assistance of the Democrats. With the crushing of the machine Pennsylvania will be freed from a gang of plunderers that set in the shade carpet-bag rule in the south after the close of the war.

IN THE FIGHT TO STAY.

In answer to certain rumors that Flinn would in the end be induced to loosen his grip on the "old man," the senator replied:

"I have enlisted for the war and I will go through with it if I am the only man who sticks to the flag. The anti-Quay organization has been formed and I am in it, and we will fight to the finish. The trouble in the past in fighting Quay has been that our men at the front, while well enough meaning, were always looking for something for themselves, and they were always fooled with that beautifully polished gold brick that Quay has sold on many occasions. I had a sample of the brick myself and I know it when I see it, and he had better not send it on a tour around where I am or it may become disfigured."

There is fear among the Quayites that they may lose the Lancaster members. In that case Quay will be 24 votes short instead of 19.

QUAY GETS LEFT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Says He Must Stand His Trial and Pronounces the Philadelphia Common Pleas Judges Upright.

The supreme court refused to help Quay out of the ugly hole he is in.

Without a dissenting opinion from any of the Justices on the bench, the Supreme Court on Tuesday dismissed the petition of Senator Quay and his co-defendants in the People's Bank conspiracy cases, and discharged the temporary rule granted to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to take the cases out of the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions Courts of Philadelphia. Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin F. Haywood must now stand trial in the lower Court upon the criminal indictments found against them by the Grand Jury.

The decision is a great disappointment to the hopes of the political friends of Senator Quay, and among anti-Quay followers the jubilation was correspondingly great. Even the most sanguine of the Senator's supporters plainly evidenced their dejection over the outcome, and the admission was freely made that unless Quay demands a speedy trial and clears his skirts of the conspiracy charges, he can have no hope whatever of being chosen to succeed himself in the United States Senate. If found guilty, instead of being sent to the Senate, he may be sent to some other institution.

A COMIC HISTORY OF SPAIN

The Funniest Thing ever Written Will Begin in Next Sunday's "Press."

The recent war was a very serious matter, but it had its funny phases. These have been put into jingling verse and merry prose by Charles M. Snyder, the author of the famous comic history of Greece. It promises to be the literary laugh of the year and it will appear exclusively in "The Sunday Press," beginning January 15. Each installment will be illustrated in a lively way, quite in keeping with the text. Next Sunday's "Press" will also contain a visit to a dispensary by "Karl," Frank G. Carpenter's letter on the chances for investment in South America, a fashion article by the famous Anne Rittenhouse, and many other exclusive features which will interest every reader. Be sure to get next Sunday's "Press."

Real Estate Transfers in the Valley.

Chas. Gobble et ux to Amelia Gingerich, tract of land in Gregg, $800.

Catherine Burd, widow, to David Burd, fract of land in Haines, $523.

Samuel Frank to Jas. P. Frank, in Miles, tract of land, $425.

Jer. Haines, '91, tract of land to Jas. P. Frank, in Miles, $70.

Jno. I. Thompson et ux to Thos. D. Boal, et ux, tract of land in Harris, $1400.

Geo. M. Stover to Jno. W. Hafley, tract of land in Haines, $2000.

Benj. Hafley, to Jno. W. Hafley, tracts of land in Haines, $2000.

John Moyer's exr's, to Wm. Hafley, tract of land in Haines, $475.

J. L. Roush to D. D. Royer, tract of land in Spring, $2500.

John L. Kreamer to Isaac M. Orndorf, tract of land in Haines, $100.

Emanuel J. Orndorf to Isaac Orndorf, tracts of land in Haines, $225.

Mich. Evert to C. H. Meyer, tracts of land in Penn, $125.

C. H. Meyer et al to Jacob W. Moyer, tract of land in Penn, $87.

Sheriff Cronister to Henry Meyer, tract of land in Miles, $50.

J. H. Reifsnyder to W. P. Hosterman, tract of land in Gregg, $70.

Dr. J. Y. Dale to Fraces Zones, tract of land in College, $275.

How to Prevent Pneumonia

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Union County Deaths.

Recent deaths are: At Redtop, Jesse Smith, aged 79 years. In Lewisburg, Wm. Bell, aged 63 years. In Whitedeer, Thomas Huff, aged 74 yrs. In Lewisburg, James H. Daglish, age 47 years.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 22.—At the residence of Mrs. Cora Hosterman, 1 mile east of Rebersburg; 3 horses, colt, 5 cows, 2 shorthorn bulls, young cattle, 2 sows, shoats, deering binder, mower, all kinds farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale at 12 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 14—Mrs. Wm. Bradford, at Old Fort; horses, cows, young cattle, reaper, mower, farm implements, etc

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅔ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household goods; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¼ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1¼ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

An Important Decision.

No decision of the United States supreme court has attracted more widespread interest than that delivered by Chief Justice Bradley, exempting agents, canvassers, salesmen, etc., from all special state, county and town taxes. All such special licenses or tax laws are declared unconstitutional, and any law officer who attempts to enforce them is individually liable for damages.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's sale, Dec. 24, 1898, the following property of Jacob F Royer, in Gregg township: 2 bedsteads and bedding, bureau, stand, table, sink, cupboard, No. 9 stove, 2 rocking chairs 12 chairs, woodbox, 3 chests, flour chest, 50 bu. potatoes, 15 yds. carpet, sausage stuffer, lard press, dishes, meat and lard, 2 horses, two-horse wagon, set gears, harness, 4 bridles, 2 collars, hay tedder, 5 cow chains, hay rake, corn scraper, double harrow, corn planter, mower, scythe, cable chain, iron kettle, wheel barrow, feed cutter, double and single trees, barrels, tubs, forks, rakes, 100 bu corn ears, 2 loads hay, 3 acres wheat in ground ¼ acre rye in ground, 15 bu. wheat, together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.
jan5-3t LUCY A KRITZER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 31th day of December, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. the 23d day of January, 1899, and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at Centre Hall, on

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1899,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, late the property of Joseph Shirk, dec'd: A valuable Farm situate in Potter township, bounded by lands of Daniel Fleisher, George M. Harter, Thomas Stiver's heirs, and others, containing

—— 130 ACRES, ——

more or less. Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. There is a good orchard on the place; a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door from which it is piped to the barn. Also a Tract of Mountain Land, within a mile of the farm, bounded by lands of Joseph Neff's heirs, Uriah Slack's heirs and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, and is covered with a good growth of timber.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

H. C. SHIRK.
B. D BRISBIN,
Administrators of Joseph Shirk, dec'd.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of William H. Runkle, Jr., at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 9th, 1899, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the farm known as the Joseph Crozier farm, situated about 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, in Potter township, containing about 80 acres, more or less Has good buildings, the farm in excellent condition and a good state of cultivation. Desirably located, convenient to schools and markets. Plenty of good water and all kinds of fruit. A fine young orchard Terms will be very reasonable. Possession will be given on April 1st, 1899. For further information call on or address JOHN S. AUMAN,
dec1-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Centre County, Pa.
Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 9, 1899.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Forty-first Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 32 420 18
Cash premiums		1 654 77
Cash from tax No. 21		3 466 78
Borrowed money		403 00
Amount in treasury		594 99
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors	$ 178 66	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office, postage and stationery	95 34	
Election board	3 00	
State Insurance Report	5 00	
Appraisers, justices' attorney fees and disputes	43 29	
Mrs. Eliza Hubler, balance due on implements burned	200 00	
Mrs. Ellen Hubler, adm'x, balance due on barn burned	465 40	
Jeremiah Kline, borrowed money	100 00	
Interest on same	41 88	
James Huey, balance due on implements	247 76	
Robt. Smith, stove house	350 00	
J. M. Kepler, on barn and contents	780 95	
Mrs. Sperr, borrowed money	250 00	
Interest on same	42 35	
J. M. Wieland, shop	600 00	
Wagner Bros. on grain	1 591 00	
Simon Haines, interest	54 00	
P. V. Bush, Hazel and Grandy premium note	104 13	
Total assets less expenses the past year		33 275 19
Total amount of premium notes in force this day		139 206 97
Insurances taken the past year	376 635 00	
To which additions taken and in force for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, and we have the grand total of risks		1 529 952 68
LIABILITIES.		
Borrowed money	950 00	
G. W. Norwood and family note	46 32	
J. I. Thompson note	109 74	
J. B. Crawford note	206 45	
Jack's heirs note	145 62	
Hubler's heirs note	95 82	
Mrs. Ellen Hubler note	68 13	
James Huey note	49 15	
Mrs S. E. Keller note	16 64	
Miss Kate Keller note	49 29	
J. M. Kepler note	89 31	
John M. Wieland note	150 00	
Wagner Bros. note	100 00	
Potter Township School house, stationery and books	558 41	
Amount outstanding		486 29

*Paid since the last meeting.

At a meeting held the same day the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. C. Campbell, John G. Bailey, Frank M Fortune, Jacob Bartoff, W. Fred Reynolds, Fred Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, G. B. Hanes, J. R. Brungart. The Board organized by electing the following officers
President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C Campbell.
Treasurer, B. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

We Have Just Received

$5,000 WORTH

...OF...

Men's Suits AND Overcoats.

We bought them of an overloaded manufacturer who needed cash.

They became ours at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

They go to you the same way.

This is the greatest opportunity to clothe yourself for little money ever offered Centre County clothing buyers.

It Simply Means That

$ 8.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $4.80
$10.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $6.00
$12.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $7.20
$15.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $9.00

We will leave these great bargains to do their own talking. You can only appreciate their actual value by seeing them. An early call solicited. We would have all our many customers profit by this unprecedented sale.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Telephone call, 572.

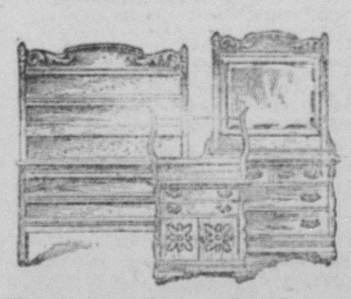
WE CARRY

The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.



We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

On Friday we will receive a

Full Line of Dry Goods, Notions, etc.

Which will be offered at money saving prices.

A fresh supply of Groceries, Candies, etc. Fresh Oysters Friday morning. All come and be pleased.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

The Very Lowest Prices

.....For everything purchased at our

Great Mid-Winter Reduction Sale!

Yes, sure, it's Overcoat weather and they are selling rapidly at such a sacrifice.

Also Suits, Underwear, Gloves, and everything seasonable.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers, - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.39 p. m. Baltimore, 6 09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 34. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.35 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10 55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.15 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.55 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6 01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.01 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m. Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 56	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m and 5 02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	12¾	7¾	11¾	WESTWARD
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M	
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 03	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	Strubie	7 20	11 24	5 08	
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 38	
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	High		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	6 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's Sp'g		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve		4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'PO'T Arr.		2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				†7 30
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.		a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——D. R. Young, of near Potters Mills, was a prominent visitor in town Monday.

——Harry Potter returned last week from a visit of a week with friends in Altoona.

——Tusseyville's hustling young merchant, Charley Swartz, was in town Tuesday.

——J. D. Murray attended the funeral of the late D. T. Wieland at Linden Hall on Monday.

——Mrs. B. D. Brisbin and daughter, Miss Roxanna, spent Tuesday with friends at State College.

——Rev. Henney, of Shamokin, was the guest of his friend Rev. Christine several days this week.

——Will Boozer is able to be out again after being housed up for several weeks past from lung trouble.

——Miss Mabel Potts, of Alexandria, Pa., is visiting among friends in Centre Hall and Potters Mills.

——Miss Cora Love, who is attending school in Mifflinburg, visited with friends in Centre Hall over Sunday.

——A. C. Alexander, east of Centre Hill, dropped in to see us a few days ago, while he was in town on business.

——Arney Lee left Monday evening for Altoona, which town he now proposes to make his permanent residence.

——Miss Sara McClenahan returned last evening from a two weeks' visit with friends in Clintondale, Lock Haven and Williamsport.

——Postmaster Peter B. Jordon, of Colyer, a whole-souled and prince of good fellows, spent a short time in our sanctum Monday, while he was in town.

——Mr. W. A. Kerr, of near Centre Hill, one of the township's influential citizens and active Democrats, was a caller Saturday morning while in town.

——Prof. H. C. Rothrock, principal of the Millheim schools, was in town Saturday hunting up school directors in the interests of his candidacy for Co. Supt. of schools.

——Prof. Calvin Neff and family, returned to Mifflinburg last Saturday after spending his holiday vacation with his brother Charley, west of Old Fort. The Prof. is principal of the Mifflinburg schools and has given general satisfaction.

——Roland Kerr, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kerr, of near Centre Hill, returned to Chicago last Saturday morning, after a short visit with his parents. He is employed in the office of a large grain elevator company, occupying a responsible position.

CALIFORNIA.

Extraordinary Tour via. Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled. To traverse it, to behold its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The personally-conducted tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves on Feb. 9, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel over the entire route in the model Pullman train of smoking, dining, sleeping, and observation cars exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, and subsequently at Atlanta, Nashville, and Omaha. This train will be placed in service for the first time on this occasion, and will be in charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, who will look after all details of the trip, as well as the individual welfare of members of the party. Stops will be made at Mammoth Cave, New Orleans during Mardi Gras Carnival, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Diego, Redlands, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Del Monte, Santa Cruz, Mount Hamilton, Menlo Park, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Garden of the Gods, Denver and Chicago. Nineteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip $400 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $395 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist agent, 1196, Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
jan12-2t

Baker Heirs are "Digging Up"

The Baker heirs have purchased the old Nipple homestead in Perry county, and are digging about their property for valuable documents said to have been buried there a century ago. The documents are said to contain evidence proving the title of the Baker heirs to a large portion of the land on which Philadelphia is built, and valuable tracts in Berks, Chester and Lancaster counties.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MILLHEIM.

An Interesting Letter Giving the News of the Town.

Misses Grace and Lizzie Lohr visited their grandma, Mrs. Wise, in Centre Hall.

Miss Sadie Bower is staying at the home of Michael Feidler during Mrs. Feidler's illness.

Miss Margaret Goodhart and John McEwen spent Saturday and Sunday in Hublersburg.

Rev. Lohr, pastor of the United Evangelical church, commenced a series of meetings on Wednesday evening.

Miss Mary, daughter of A. O. Deininger, of Hughesville, is visiting among her friends in this place and Aaronsburg.

Last Friday evening the young folks of town had a very nice little party at the home of Jonathan Harter, on Penn street.

Mrs. Wm. Goodhart, of Spring Mills and Miss McEwen were the guests of Wm. Goodhart, of this place, for a few days this week.

Monday evening a sledding party from town went over to Brush valley, where they were royally entertained at the home of Wm. Shultz.

A gentleman by the name of Strauser is engaged in buying a car load of horses for a gentleman in Manheim. Good horses bring a fair price.

George Tobias was around bidding his friends good-bye on Sunday, as he left on Monday morning for Bloomsburg, where he has secured employment in a carpet factory.

Last Sunday evening Jesse Kreamer fell on an icy sidewalk and broke his right arm between the wrist and elbow. The accident occurred in front of the property of William Shultz, on Main street.

COBURN.

An Interesting Letter from that Section as Given by Our Correspondent.

Mrs. William C. Corman is reported on the sick list.

Jesse Kaler is down with typhoid fever over a week already.

John Waite and wife, of Smethport, Pa., are visiting friends at this place.

The Slugger was having a lively time again the other day on Cheap Side.

Mrs. William Witmyer presented her husband with a bouncing boy quite recently.

Clement Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte, transacted legal business at this place on Monday.

John Rankin alias "Pat" moved his family and household goods to Poe Mills on Tuesday.

John Hoffa, wife and daughter, of Huntingdon, were visiting friends at this place for a few days last week.

James Platt is in Mifflin county with Mr. McLaughlin's crew, helping to get walnut timber ready for market.

A. R. Alexander having sold his farm to Wm. Kreamer, will leave for one of the western states on or about Apr. 1st.

R. F. Vonada is taking in the sights of Harrisburg, and will remain till after the inauguration of Governor-elect Stone.

John Glasgow, of Tusseyville, was in town last week visiting his son, J. W., one of our hustling merchants of this place.

Miss Maggie Young, one of our fascinating young ladies returned from a weeks' visit to friends at State College last Saturday evening.

Frank Bartges had the misfortune to lose one of his cows by the straw stack falling upon her and suffocating her before help could arrive.

Mrs. C. A. Kerstetter is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. Her husband and little son having had the same disease some time ago.

The teachers of Local District Institute No. 1, will hold their first meeting in Rebersburg Jan. 20-21. They have a good time in anticipation.

Levi Spiglemoyer has purchased the house formerly occupied by Elmer C. Smith, on Railroad street, and will occupy the same on the 1st day of April.

The venerable Dr. Kreider, of Bucyrus, Ohio, brother to Mrs. Melinda A. Stover, is at present at the home of the home of the latter, in a critical condition, suffering from a complication of diseases.

Sleighing parties seem to be the rage at present; nearly every evening this week thus far, parties from here have gone away to spend the evening socially at the homes of friends at other places.

The Coburn Grain and Creamery Co., to keep abreast with the times, purchased a large churner and washer combined for their creamery. This monster holds 300 gallons of cream, and prepares the butter ready for the table.

P. S. Meyer has sold his dwelling house to G. R. Stover, station agent, who will again move to this place and occupy the same on the 1st day of April. Millheim has lost much of its attractiveness to Mr. Stover since moving to that place last spring.

The other evening while one of our citizens who had been indulging too freely in Jersey lightning, was carousing around, a number of his friends put him in an improvised lockup, thinking he would remain there, and went their way. But some time during the night the prisoner awoke, and not liking his quarters began to make things lively in the room. He upset the stove, broke up all the available furniture in the room and kicked out the window, made his escape and went home.

BOALSBURG.

The New Water Works Being Rapidly Pushed to Completion.

George Fisher is very ill with the grip.

George Hosterman spent Christmas with his mother at Mifflinburg.

Bruce Harrison and family spent Sunday with friends at Linden Hall.

Wm. Leisher and sister, of Renova, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Rev. G. W. Leisher.

The Y. P. C. E. of the Lutheran church will hold their weekly social at the home of Henry Dale, on Wednesday evening.

Boalsburg is being honored this year with two institutes: The Farmers' Institute, Jan. 31 and Feb 1, for which arrangements have already been made, and the Local Teachers' Institute, we are informed, will convene at Boalsburg Feb. 10, 1899.

Boalsburg Lodge I. Q. O. F. will celebrate their 25th anniversary with a banquet, at the home of John Rupp, at Oak Hall Jan. 12. The Boalsburg Lodge is in a very flourishing condition; since Oct. 1, five new members have been admitted, Saturday evening next one person will be initiated, the first degree will be conferred upon another.

"Boalsburg water works nit." From all appearances the information received by the CENTRE REPORTER was "nit." Nothing could look more promising than our water plant; the reservoir is nearly completed, the ditch for the pipes is opened from the reservoir to the main street of Boalsburg. Fifteen men have been at work on the plant up to Thursday night, when a number were laid off because the pipes had not yet arrived from Middletown. however, on Friday some of the fittings, etc., were at the depot. It is the intention of the company to complete the plant as soon as possible.

LINDEN HALL.

Interesting Items from the Busy Town Up the Valley.

P. C. Bradford now sports a horse of his own.

John Long is confined to the house with severe throat trouble.

Several car load of baled hay were shipped from this place this week.

Arthur Lee, of Colyer, was circulating through our community Tuesday.

John Ross is again housed up with the same old complaint; hope he may soon be around again.

A sledding party from our town started out to see State College on Wednesday of last week, and sledded home in the mud.

Miss Myrtle Garis, of Centre Hall, arrived on Monday of last week, and is making her home with the family of J. H. Ross.

The funeral of the late Daniel Weiland held on Monday was largely attended, and showed the high esteem in which he was held, and his sudden demise cast a gloom over the community; he was greatly respected by all who knew him.

Prof. Waring, of Tyrone, arrived here Saturday last to attend the funeral of his uncle, the late Daniel Weiland. Prof. Waring is a great Sunday school worker and while here paid our school a visit and gave us a very pleasant talk on Sunday school work which was highly appreciated by the school.

Dr. A. E. Gobble, principal of the Central Penn. College, was in town on Sunday; he preached a very interesting serman on Sunday afternoon in U. Ev. church, to an appreciative audience. A collection was lifted for an educational fund, to which all freely gave. We are always glad to have Dr. Gobble with us and hope he may be able to meet with us soon again.

A Newspaper Worth Reading.

With a circulation showing a gratifying increase as compared with a year ago, with a more extensive advertising patronage than ever before, with added press facilities which permit of enlarged editions whenever necessary, The Pittsburg Times comes to the public for 1899. It modestly claims to be a good, all-around newsprper, neglecting no opportunity to entertain its readers and sparing no effort or expense to get the news accurately and promptly. While it is Republican in politics it endeavors to be fair in discussion. Overlooking no field of human interest, it is carefully edited and courts the favor of the fireside rather than the applause of sensation mongers. For reference it submits to the unbiased judgment of newspaper men anywhere in the territory in which it circulates. Three dollars a year or six cents a week.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c. per bottle. Try it. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Bill to Make Uniform Standard for Pedagogues Throughout the State.

Assemblyman W. W. Nisbit, of the Fifth Legislative District, proposes to introduce a bill at the coming session, which if it become a law will provide for a new teacher's State certificate.

It is claimed that a reform is needed in the present law, and it is proposed to make the act more stringent. At present permanent certificates are issued by the State Superintendent at the suggestion of teachers' institute committees in various parts of the state, the committees formulating the list of questions on which the applicants are examined and also going over their papers.

Mr. Nisbit's bill proposes that a uniform list of questions shall be used all over the state and shall be made up by the State Superintendent, who shall also examine the papers. The present permanent certificates out shall be valid, but no more shall be issued, the plan being to issue new ones, called State teachers' certificates.

Mifflin County Barn Burned.—Deaths.

The barn just finished at the new brick residence of Alexander Reed, in Reedsville, was entirely consumed by fire between six and seven o'clock Tuesday morning, together with quite a quantity of hay and straw. A horse in the barn at the time of the fire was saved. The building contained a large tank which furnished water supply for the residence. The origin of the fire is unknown. No insurance.—Gazette, 5.

Died: In Lewistown, O. C. Chesney, aged 66 years.

In Menno, Sam'l Sharp, aged 88 yrs.

In Derry, Catherine, Ritter, age 70y.

In Oliver, Jas. Beatty, age 52 years.

In Oliver, widow of Daniel Cutman, aged 66 years.

In Bratton, Abr. Grassmyer, in his 77 year.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting down.," For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman Spring Mills.

Keeping Wrists and Ankles Warm.

It is the advice of a prominent physician to keep the wrists and ankles well protected from the cold of winter, for in this way he asserts that the ill effects of cold weather can best be resisted. Surely our grandmothers knew a thing or two when they knit us wristlets with fringed edges and drew old yarn stockings over our shoes when we set out on a journey in winter time. Yes. and when they knit us heavy gray woolen stockings.

SELECT SCHOOL.

On April 12, 1899, a select school will be opened at Centre Hall, at which all the common and higher branches will be taught. Teachers wishing to make additional preparation for their work, and young people preparing for college or life's work, are requested to correspond with

B. M. WAGENSELLER,
Centre Hall, Pa.
1t

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan. 5	52	43	cloudy.
" 6	35	23	cloudy.
" 7	35	12	cloudy.
" 8	30	10	clear.
" 9	40	24	cloudy.
" 10	37	11	clear.
" 11	17	—4	clear.

On 5, morning, .15 in. rain. On 6, morning, 6 inches snow; on 7, night, 1 inch snow.
On 7, stormy.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	39
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	22
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.
Wheat, 75c.
Corn, old, 41c, new 40.
Butter, creamery, 21c.
Eggs, fresh, 23.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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FOR 1899.

Among the special features are

A New Serial by Rudyard Kipling.

The Later Life of Lincoln.
By Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

The Naval Side of the War, by Capt. Mahan.

A Telegraph Operator's Life—Real Experiences and Adventures

Contributions by the highest authorities on new developments in

Science, Invention, Exploration,

Embracing articles descriptive of

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Submarine Navigation.
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Unsolved Problems of Astronomy.
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What Peary is Doing in the Arctic.
The Telectroscope—Pictures by Telegraph.

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They will come from such writers as;

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It gives as much fashion news as a strictly fashion paper.
It is beautifully printed, illustrated, and carefully edited.

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PEACE TREATY.

Submitted to the Senate With President's Message.

ARTICLES AGREED UPON

Show Complete Submission to United States Demands—Cuba and the Philippines—All Claim to Sovereignty Over the Former Relinquished—Ceding of the Archipelago—The Rights of Citizens.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following is the President's message and the letter of the Secretary of State submitting to the Senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioners:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*—

"I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris on December 10, 1898, together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secretary of State.

"WM. MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 4, 1899.

"*To the President:*—

"The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

"Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the peace commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States commissioners and other papers indicated in the inclosed list.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN HAY.

"Department of State, Washington, Jan. 3, 1899."

The Peace Treaty.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States—Wm. R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, Wm. P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States.

And her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain—Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the kingdom and exminister of the crown; Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and associate justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, general of division:

Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matter before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over the title of Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the 118th to the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence along the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich; thence along the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude of 7 degrees and 40 minutes north to its intersection with the 116th degree of meridian longitude east of Greenwich; thence by a direct line to the intersection of the 10th degree parallel of north latitude with the 118 degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the Island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

ARTICLE VI.

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain, and the government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cub, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

ARTICLE VII.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind of either government or of its citizens or subjects against the other government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII.

In conformity with the provisions of articles I, II and III of this treaty Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the Island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories, renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty, relinquished or ceded, that may exist in the archives of the peninsula. Where any document in such archieves only in part relates to said sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judical, in the islands above referred to which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have a right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notariol protocols or files or which may be contained in the executive or judical archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE IX.

Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X.

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XI.

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinqu'shes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws govering the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XII.

Judical proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may, on the date mentioned, be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which, by this treaty, ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XIII.

Rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The government for each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupation thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the islands to assume the same obligation.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months of the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

[Seal.] WILLIAM R. DAY.
[Seal.] CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
[Seal.] WILLIAM P. FRYE.
[Seal.] GEORGE GRAY.
[Seal.] WHITELAW REID.
[Seal.] EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.
[Seal.] B. DE ABARZUZA.
[Seal.] J. DE GARNICA.
[Seal.] W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
[Seal.] RAFAEL CERERO.

STEAMERS SUFFER AT SEA.

The Big Vorwaerts Wrecked and Eleven Men Lost.

LONDON, Eng. (By Cable.)—All the steamers arriving at English ports the last two days report terrible storms on the Atlantic. A dispatch to Lloyds says the Italian steamer Vorwaerts, which left Amsterdam on December 15 and touched at Cardiff on December 20, has been abandoned near Trevose Head, on the West Cornwell coast.

She went ashore in the gale that has been raging in the Irish Channel. Eleven members of the crew, who put off in boats were drowned. Nine, who clung to the rigging, were rescued by the coast guard lifeboat. There is six feet of water in the Vorwaerts' hold.

The steamer Augus was wrecked at the entrance of Dieppe harbor. She was a freight vessel and crashed into the end of the jetty at midnight, partly destroying it. The captain and fourteen of the crew succeeded in clinging to the part of the jetty which was cut off from the shore. They remained there all night, and their cries brought succor in the morning. One man perished from exhaustion, and four men were drowned in the engine room.

The British steamer Felbridge, which left Baltimore on December 15 for Sligo, arrived at Galway in a damaged condition and short of coal. Some of the cargo was used as fuel.

The Atlantic transport steamer Mesaba, Captain Layland, from New York December 24 for London, passed Prawle Point and reported she spoke the American steamer Catania, Captain Furlong, from Glasgow December 17, for New York, in latitude 48 degrees, longitude 38 degrees, in distress. Her decks were swept and she asked for assistance, but such a severe gale was raging that the Mesaba was unable to help her, though she waited for seven hours for a chance to do so. The Catania is an iron schooner-rigged screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1881. She registers 2,635 tons gross and 1,942 tons net. She belongs to Tweedie Trading Company, of New York.

The British steamer Brinkburn, previously reported wrecked December 15 near Scilly Islands, while bound from Galveston via Norfolk for Havre, in command of Captain Martin, is fast disappearing. Her mainmast has gone, and her forepart is breaking up, while the after part is completely submerged. Great quantities of cotton are washing ashore from the wreck.

The Norwegian bark Speranza, Captain Nielsen, which sailed from Cardiff on December 20 for Pernambuco, has been wrecked on St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands. The crew is missing.

MASKED MEN ROB EXPRESS CAR.

They Terrorize the Messenger and Trainmen and Blow Open the Safe.

Mansfield, Mo. (Special.)—The ninth attempt and the first successful train robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis route occurred Wednesday night near Macomb, a small station five miles east of this point. One of the robbers got aboard the westbound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb, and compelling the train to stop there, though it is not compelled to do so.

It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with Winchesters and revolvers, compelled the engineer and fireman to cut loose the mail, baggage and express cars from the rest of the train and run them up the line about two miles to a lonely cut, where Engineer Callender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car. After that Callender was placed in front of the robbers and together they entered the express car.

Express Messenger Newton and Baggage Master Sieven were covered with pistols and forced to leave the car. The men then proceeded to dynamite the through safe. Two charges of dynamite were used, completely demolishing the burglar-proof safe of the Southern Express Company, and playing havoc with the car and its contents. It is not known how much money and valuables were secured.

Special Agent Chester, of the Memphis route, was aboard the train and followed the robbers. He got close enough to get a view of them at work, and has a good description of one of them. It is thought that one of the party was a railroad man, he being able to manage the engine like an expert. No attempt was made to molest the passengers.

Henry Newton, the express messenger, who was making the run in place of his brother George, who was sick, looked into three guns held by masked men when he opened the car door, thinking that he had arrived at a station. He had been engaged in checking his run and before opening the door thrust the money packages under his blouse, thus depriving the robbers of about $2,000 they would otherwise have secured. He promptly held up his hands and was ordered from the car.

GEN. GOMEZ'S POSITION

Against Disbanding Army Until it is Paid Off.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

Leader Explains That He Has Remained in Seclusion During the Period in Order Not to Create Disturbance—Debt to the Soldiers Should be Satisfied and the Cause for Intervention Removed.

HAVANA, (By Cable.)—Gen. Maximo Gomez, from his camp, 200 miles westward, near Narciso, has addressed a proclamation to the Cuban Army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed. It is in part as follows:

"The moment has arrived to give a public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duty not to move, for any political or other object, from the spot where I had drawn my sword so ong as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace, nor ought I to have caused the Cubans trouble by unnecessary manifestations during the jubilee.

"The period of transition is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not yet free or independent. Self-government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bringing about the disappearance of the cause for American intervention.

"But above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban Army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can dissolve as a guarantee of order, that the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the Cubans finish the work to which I have dedicated my life."

Judiciary is in Confusion.

Maj. Gen. Brooke had a long conference with Gens. Butler, Wade, and Clous regarding Cuban administration. The judiciary of the island is in a state of confusion. Many judges have resigned and others are about to do so. The new provincial governors are not able to fill vacancies quickly, because they do not know the character of the applicants. As a result, the trials of persons under criminal accusations will be necessarily delayed.

A deputation from the Municipal Council called upon Maj. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, to offer the resignation of the council. Gen. Ludlow asked its members to retain their positions, as existing conditions required the assistance of all, without distinction of nationality.

The Gaceta, of Havana, will remain the official paper of the government.

Acting under Maj. Gen Lee's direction, Col. Durbin decided to punish Companies L and G, of the 161st Indiana Volunteer Regiment, with three days' consignment on bread and water, for displaying Cuban flags in the parade on Sunday, but the commissioned officers of the companies petitioned that they might receive all the punishment themselves. This was agreed to, and an order issued confining them to quarters for a week.

Rifles Seized by Gen. Ludlow.

Gen. Ludlow has caused several private houses to be searched for arms. Eighteen rifles were seized at 40 Compostele street and eight rifles were taken possession of in a house on Tenlenterey street. The searches were made in the middle of the night, and were submitted to quietly.

The American Military Commissioners are pleased with the honorable conduct of Gen. Castellanos and sympathize with him. They will probably make a representation to President McKinley, suggesting some recognition of the Spanish commander's conduct.

The United States transport Michigan, from Savannah, Ga., with two battalions of the Third Nebraska, has arrived.

The sugar centrals of Matanzas and Havana provinces have started grinding cane.

TOILETTES COST $60,000.

Lady Curzon Will Dazzle Vice Regal Court in India.

New York, N. Y. (Special.)—Lady Curzon took with her from England some magnificent toilettes. These have been made by the four most prominent costumers of the world, and they cost a fortune.

It is said that Lord Curzon told his wife before his departure that it was his desire that she should be the best-dressed lady that ever adorned the Viceregal Court of India. The costumes alone cost between $50,000 and $60,000. They were made in London, Paris and Vienna.

The wardrode comprises nearly a hundred dresses, some of them costing $2,500 each. Some of the Parisian and Viennese creations are veritable masterpieces of the dressmaker's art, and are more beautiful than those possessed by the queens and empresses of Europe.

Mrs. Curzon is a daughter of Mr. Leiter, of Chicago.

ROOSEVELT'S RULE OF MERCY.

No Pardon for Man Convicted of Killing or Abusing His Wife.

Albany, N. Y., (Special.)—Gov. Roosevelt has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applicants for pardons and commutation of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentence seems to have been severe, or whose commission of a crime was the result of influence.

Four Brothers Marry Four Sisters.

Canal Dover, O., (Special.)—A most remarkable wedding has just taken place at the small village called Trail, ten miles north of here, four brothers being married to four sisters. The four knots were tied at the home of the four sister brides, who are the daughters of a prosperous farmer named James Hochstettleer. Their ages range from eighteen to twenty-eight, and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly. The grooms are the four sons of John Sumers, and are energetic young men of good habits and some means. The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of one another.

THE NEWS.

One hundred men were imprisoned for a time in the burning shaft of a coal mine at Carlinville, Ill., but were rescued unharmed.

The reorganized church of Latter Day Saints, at Independence, Mo., which is opposed to polygamy, has announced its opposition to Congressman-elect Roberts.

Services were held in the Capitol at Montpelier, Vt., over the body of United States Senator Morrill.

The message of Governor Russell was read in both houses of the North Carolina Legislature. A bill was introduced requiring separate cars for whites and blacks. Another bill provides that the poll-tax school fund shall be divided in the proportion paid by the whites and blacks.

Ex-President Cleveland in an interview at Princeton, N. J., ridicules some of the phases of the national annexation question.

An attorney for the Standard Oil Company stated in court at Columbus, Ohio, that the books of the company were not burned, but they will not be produced in court.

At a meeting of San Francisco citizens held it was decided to hold an international exposition in San Francisco in 1901, opening in June. Appropriations will be asked for from the city, State, and nation. It is expected to lay the corner-stone of the administration building on September 9, 1900.

Attorney General John W. Griggs has has been chosen to deliver the oration at the annual commencement exercises of the Yale Law School, in June next.

PEACE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Prospects of Ratification—Referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The presentation of the peace treaty Wednesday aroused considerable discussion among senators as to its probable ratification, and the impression to be gained from what senators say is that the treaty will no doubt be ratified. Senator Gray, a member of the commission, has been discussing the subject with Democratic senators who were averse to the acquisition of the Philippines and opposed some other features of the treaty. He told them that amendments to the treaty would seriously complicate matters, and that there was nothing now to do but accept the treaty as it stood. Senator Gray no doubt will make a speech from the standpoint of a man who was in the first instance opposed to acquiring territory far from the United States, but showing that the war left the country in a condition where the responsibilities were not to be avoided. It is understood that Senators Hoar and Caffery will make extended speeches in opposition to the treaty.

When the Senate went into executive session the treaty was laid before the Senate by Senator Frye, who occupied the chair in the absence of the Vice President. The treaty was not read, but the President's message accompanying it was. This was a simple letter of transmittal, without any word of recommendation or suggestion, and was only a few lines in length. On motion of Senator Davis, the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Senator Davis entered a motion to make the treaty and the proceedings of the commission public, but upon the suggestion of Senator Allison he withdrew that motion, for the purpose of allowing the committee to act upon it.

OHIO'S PRISON DEMON.

Ira Marlatt Again Imprisoned in the Iron Cage Which Was Built For Him.

Columbia, O. (Special.)—Ira Marlett, familiarly known as the "Prison Demon," was returned to his cage in the Ohio penitentiary. Marlatt has been on his good behavior for several months until within the last few weeks, when he again became troublesome. On his promises to be good he was given the freedom of the prison enclosure at certain times of the day, but recently violated the rules by carrying food to the prisoners in the solitary cells. Tuesday he made a murderous assault on Guard Stall Smith, and as it was evident he could no longer be trusted, the warden ordered him placed in the iron cage which was built expressly to restrain him, and which he occupied for many months. Marlett is declared by experts to be a moral pervert, and in his spells, which break out at long intervals, he can only be controlled by extreme measures.

CHOATE IS FINALLY SELECTED.

Will be Named to Represent the United States at the Court of St. James.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The announcement was made on the highest authority that Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, would be nominated ambassador to Great Britain. The nomination will not be sent to the Senate for a few days, but those near the President say this delay does not indicate any possibility of a change in his plans.

Infernal Machine Explodes.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special.)—By the explosion of an infernal machine in the railroad depot in New Albany, Miss., five men were terribly injured, some of them fatally. The machine was cleverly constructed, and encased in wood in such a manner as to be set off by the opening of the box lid. It had been sent from Holly Springs, Miss., to a man at New Albany, who was under indictment for murder, and he and four others were opening it when the explosion occurred. The railroad agent and telegraph operator were among those injured.

The Output of Gold.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Hon. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, has received from the officials and agents their preliminary estimates upon the production of gold in the several producing states and territories of the United States for the calendar year 1898. These estimates, although subject to revision, are deemed to be approximately correct. Nearly all of the states show an increased production. Colorado maintains and increases its lead by a larger addition to its product than in any previous year. The production for 1898, according to the agents' estimates, was 65,782,677, while the production for 1897, according to the estimate of the director of the mint, was $57,263,000.

Poisoned Candy Kills a Child.

Toledo, O. (Special.)—The second death occurred in the Laing family, on Euclid Avenue. Death in this, as in the other instance, was caused by poison contained in some Christmas candy, which the little one had eaten. The authorities are investigating.

Estimates for Fifteen Warships.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Long sent detailed estimates to Congress for the fifteen new warships he recommended to be constructed in his annual report. The figures are for armament and armor for all the ships, $14,168,400, and for construction and engineering, $36,100,800.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

W. DEWEES WOOD.

Famous McKeesport Iron Man and a Noted Inventor Expires—His Long Career in Business—Noted for His Probity and Quiet Acts of Charity—Recorder Appoints New Assistants.

W. Dewees Wood, prominent as a manufacturer, died at the family home in Oakland, at Meyran and Forbes avenue, Pittsburg. Mr. Wood was 73 years old. He had been traveling in search of health for nine years. The deceased had a national reputation as a manufacturer, and his death came as a shock to his friends in Pittsburg and elsewhere. Death was caused by pneumonia, resulting from grip. The illness which ended in death was of ten days' duration. Mr. Wood was best known as president of the S. W. Dewees Wood Company, whose offices and plant are located at McKeesport. He was connected with many enterprises of importance and leaves a wife and eight children. W. Dewees Wood was born in Philadelphia April 18, 1826, being the son of Alan Wood, a well-known manufacturer of sheet iron of Eastern Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Miss Ann Hunter. She came from a leading family of Philadelphia. Mr. Wood received his early training in Philadelphia. When quite young he went to Wilmington, Del., to manage one of his father's mills. There he remained until 1851, when he crossed the mountains and established the sheet iron works at McKeesport, which has since became one of peculiar importance to the United States, making planished sheet iron exclusively. Before coming west, Mr. Wood in 1848 was married to Miss Rosalind Gilpin, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wood died in 1883, but their seven children are living. Ten years ago Mr. Wood was married to Miss Gertrude St. John, of New York, and by this union Mr. Wood had another child, Gertrude, now 6 years old. The McKeesport Iron Works was the style of the concern first established by Mr. Wood. With him in the enterprise Richard B. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, was associated. The plant was built to manufacture planished sheet iron, such as is used for the outside jackets of locomotives. Mr. Wood patented the product and always retained the secret of its manufacture. For this product the Dewees Wood plant became world-renowned. When but a lad in school at Philadelphia young Wood often visited his father's works and there secured the germ of the idea which in later years brought fame and wealth.

Recorder Young's Surprise.

Recorder of Deeds Thomas D. Young, of Delaware county, who entered upon his second term, sprung a surprise in court house circles by dismissing two of his employees, Deputy Recorder W. Blake McClenahan and Clerk Draper Huddell. Joseph M. Rogers, of Media, was at once appointed deputy recorder to succeed McClenahan. No one has been appointed to succeed Huddell. There had been no intimation that Recorder Young intended making any changes in the office, and McClenahan and Huddell were greatly surprised at their dismissal. Mr. Young says that politics has nothing to do with it. Draper Huddell, although discharged by Dr. Young, refused to leave the office, and says he intends to report daily for duty and collect his salary, by law if necessary, on an alleged agreement to be retained during Young's term.

York County Fair Receipts.

The annual report of the York County Agricultural Society shows the receipts of the last fair to be $15,639.24 and expenses for the same $10,907.61. The receipts for the year, including the fair and from all sources, were $18,957.53. Total expenses, including salaries, the late fair, paid on loans, etc., $18,767.48. John Wogan was re-elected president for the ensuing year. For members of the Board of Managers to fill expiring terms, Milton Sultzbach, B. F. Koller, William H. Miller and Edmund Rutter were re-elected.

Train Struck the Sleigh.

Dr. A. J. Kolb, one of the best-known physicians in Scranton, had a narrow escape from death at the Elm street crossing of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. He was riding in a sleigh with Albert Kaestner, and as they crossed the tracks at Elm street a passenger train struck the sleigh and threw the men high in the air. Kaestner was frightfully injured and will die. Dr. Kolb's condition is extremely serious, but it is believed he will recover

Sleigh Struck by a Train.

While the 9.25 P. M. express on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway was passing Barclay street, Chester, it struck a sleigh and hurled the occupants, John Ackme and Miss Annie McClay, both of Lenni, to the opposite side of the street. Miss McClay was seriously injured and was conveyed to the Chester Hospital. Ackme was practically unhurt.

Unknown Man's Suicide.

The body of an unknown man was found suspended by a rope made of pieces of his own underclothing to a tree about half a mile from Wallaceton.

Mangled by Machinery.

Superintendent George B. Barclay, of the Uniontown Electric Railway, was caught in machinery at the company's power house, sustaining a broken leg, a horribly crushed hand and other dangerous injuries.

New Fire Chief.

At a convention of the Lebanon firemen Michael Glennon was elected chief engineer of the local fire department, to succeed John A. Bollman. Harry G. Louser and Henry Snyder were elected assistants.

Execution for $2600.

An execution for $2600 has been issued by Edith A. Shoemaker against the property of C. D. Shoemaker, at South Bethlehem. An execution for $3096.31, issued by A. E. Swartz against the same defendant, has been stayed by the court, pending the result of a rule to strike off judgment.

English Cartridges For Our Use.

A company in Birmingham, England, has begun making 10,000,000 cartridges for the United States, at the rate of 1,000,000 weekly. An American inspector examines the work, and, profiting by the war experiences, a special metal is used to prevent the cases from jamming in the barrels.

A BABY'S LOOK.

Oft I sit and try to conjure
Up the fancies,
The old memories that he
Must be heir to when he rests his
World-wise glances,
As he often does, on me,
Are there dim old recollections
Of another,
Of a fairer place than earth
That come trooping in upon him—
Of the mother
Who forsook him at his birth?

Who shall fathom the deep meaning
Of the look
That is often in his eyes?
Is his mind surcharged with wisdom
From some book
That he studied in the skies?
Does he have his dim old memories
Of a clime
That is fair and far away,
As I've had them, as you've had them
In your time—
As we still do—who shall say?

S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

The Surrender of Joshua

STORY WITH A MORAL.

When a widow puts a notice on her window to the effect that there is accommodations within for a respectable single man it usually means mischief. It is the old, old invitation of the spider to the fly. How on earth could a mere, ordinary, inexperienced, guileless single man be otherwise than clay in the hands of Mrs. Potter.

Originally a Whelks, she had married in the first place a Higson, and in the second the late, not unduly unlamented Potter.

The grass on the grave of the latter having now begun to grow quite luxuriantly, the relict considered that to remain a widow any longer would be sheer waste of time and opportunity. Hence the card—six inches by four—with the announcement referred to.

"The rest," said Mrs. Potter, "I leave to Providence."

And Providence, thus piously invoked, responded with Joshua Jebbings.

Mrs. Potter summed him up in one word. "Ginger," she commented complacently, "and I never knowed a ginger man or boy with what you could call a sperrit."

Indeed, so satisfactory was the general outlook that she began picking the crape tucks off her best merino without further delay.

During the first few weeks Joshua Jebbings rubbed his hands and felt he was in clover. His new landlady "did" for him as he had never been "done" for before. When he came in from work—he was a "wheelwright to his trade"—there was his dinner ready to the minute. As soon as he opened the door the savory smell of onions, or the cheerful sound of sausages, or some other dainty, frizzling in the frying pan, saluted him, while there was nearly always a lettuce fresh pulled for his tea.

He was an unassuming individual, was Joshua, and so was conscious at times of a vague presentiment that this was a condition of affairs too good to last. It was Joe Whibble who first opened his eyes to the snare that was being spread for him.

"Recon ye'll be for putting up the banns 'fore long," remarked this worthy, with a significant wink.

"Banns!" exclaimed Joshua. "I ain't got nothink to do with banns, I ain't."

Unabashed by the array of negatives Joe executed another wink of even deadlier significance, but contented himself with the skeptical monosyllable, "G'arn."

This was all that passed at that time, but Joshua went home with the ominous word "bands" rankling in his breast.

He was very silent over his tea, except when a bone went the wrong way. His landlady kept an intermittent watch on him out of the corner of her eye.

"It's about time I give 'im a 'int," she thought. "Time's getting on, and Whitsuntide'd do as well as not."

It was at this moment that Mr. Jebbings, looking up, caught her eye. But for the poison instilled into his mind by Joe Whibble, it was probable that he would have seen nothing particular in it. As it was, it seemed to look "bands" at him—which was worse than daggers. Mr. Jebbings choked again, partly from emotion and partly owing to another misdirected fish bone.

Mrs. Potter sighed a sigh of fond reminiscence.

"I declare, if you don't remind me for all the world of Higson. Wonderful one he were to choke. I've knowed him to go black in the face over a red herring. And more'n once he's brought my heart into my mouth with an apple core. But for all that, he lived to die in his bed."

As soon as supper was over Joshua slipped out and sought solace and security at the Ham and Chicken. Joe was there, and to him Mr. Jebbings—after the usual interchange of opinions on the weather, the crops and the prices of pigs—put in a poser.

"S'posin' a wid—that is a wom—least ways a female makes up her mind to marry a man and he won't have her, what then?"

"As a gen'ral rule," responded the oracle, after seeking inspiration at the bottom of his blue and white earthenware pint mug, "as a gen'ral rule she marries him all the same."

Mr. Jebbings rasped his chin despondently with the back of his hand.

"Ain't there no way of choking her off?" he asked, desperately.

"Depends whether she's single or a widder," replied Joe with an expression of deep meaning.

"S'pose we allows, just for the sake o' argyment, as she is a widder."

"Then," said Joe, slowly and emphatically, "my advice is 'ook it."

Joshua Jebbings quitted the Ham and Chicken strung up to the pitch of giving his landlady a week's notice. By the time he reached the corner of his road his resolution was oozing fast; there was hardly a vestige of it left as he raised the latch.

The first thing that met his too conscious gaze was Mrs. Potter.

"If it's all the same to you," put in Mr. Jebbings, with considerable trepidation, "if it's all the same to you, I—I'm thinking of leaving you this day week if—if no objection," he concluded lamely.

"Bless us and save us all!" exclaimed Mrs. Potter.

"Goo—good night," answered Mr. Jebbings, executing a retrograde movement in the direction of the staircase; 'never mind about getting me a candle, and—I shan't be wanting any supper."

"Here, you come back—"

The words floated after him, and had the effect of making him quicken his steps.

"Thank goodness, that's over," he thought as he bolted himself in. "I wish next week was over and done with, too. Wonder whether she's taking on much?"

"Somebody's bin and put him up to this," reflected the lady. "Well, after all, I dunno's it matters much." * * *

It was a four-roomed house, two downstairs and two up. The one for which Mr. Jebbings paid a weekly rent was at the back, overlooking a patch of kitchen garden. There was a pigsty in the farthest left-hand corner, and some early fowls were clucking around after early worms. It was a fine morning, and Mr. Jebbings admired the limited but promising prospect in the intervals of his toilet.

"Them peas is coming on wonderful" he mused. "Recon they'll soon be fit for picking, and with a biled gammon o' bacon there'd be a dinner for a lord mayor. Take her round and give her her doo, she's a fine figure of a woman, though a trifle run to fat, and the best hand at a Yorkshire pudden I've come acrost since I lost pore mother. Wonder what she's got for breakfast? Hullo! What's up with the door?"

Then he remembered that he had bolted it over night. He drew back the bolt, but still the door refused to open, though he shook and shoved vigorously. He was glad to hear a substantial tread upon the stairs, and hailed its owner through the keyhole:

"Something's gone wrong with the door—it's stuck somehow so's I can't open it."

"No, 'taint," was the answer. "It's locked, that's what's the matter with it."

"That's queer" said Mr. Jebbings. "I never locked it, not to my knowledge."

"But I did," was the startling reply. "I locked it, and the key's in my pocket, and there it's going to stop till you knows your own mind."

And with that she turned and creaked down stairs again.

"Here's a pretty howdy do," observed Mr. Jebbings, as soon as he grasped the situation. "Bin and locked me in."

"I'll take and kick that door down, blamed if I won't," he declared furiously.

So he kicked—kicked hard and recklessly—with the result that in less than half a minute later he was sitting on the floor nursing his foot and loudly anathematizing widows in general and Mrs. Potter in particular, so that the voice of the latter, speaking outside of the door, took him quite by surprise.

"Yes, you may kick Joshua Jebbings, only remember whatever damage you does you pay for. And you can cuss'n swear, too, if you finds it helps you any. Hungry, are you? Serves you right. S'pose you thought you was going to carry on jest as you liked, and sneak off with a week's notice. That's where you made a mistake. I ain't no worm to be trampled on, I ain't. So there you stops till you thinks better of it."

The morning wore away somehow, and the church clock struck 12. Half-past was Mr. Jebblings' dinner time. She was bound to let him out for dinner, he told himself repeatedly. She'd never dare to make him miss two meals. It would be altogether too—He could hear her setting the table. How many was she setting it for? Now the frying pan was on again. A few minutes Mr. Jebbings began to snuff the air like a war horse scenting the battle afar. But what he snuffed was not fire and carnage, but liver and bacon. His nostrils curled with rapture.

There was a step on the stairs, a substantial step, that made his heart beat and the stairs creak. It came on and on, and stopped outside his door. Mr. Jebbings waited anxiously to hear the key inserted in the lock, but instead there came a thump, and a voice saluting him by name.

"Joshua Jebbings, you there?"

"Well, that's good," observed the captive, sotto voce, "how'm I to be anywhere else, I'd like to know, seeing she'e bin and locked me in?' I only wish I wasn't."

"Howbeit," he answered meekly enough.

"Yes'm."

"Dinner's ready," was the announcement.

Mr. Jebbings licked his lips in anticipation.

"So'm I," he replied eagerly—"ready and waiting."

"Ready to have the banns put up Sunday?"

"Banns! Sunday!" in a muffled staccato. Then with a burst of decision, "No, I'm jiggered if I am."

"Very well, then."

And to his horror he heard the steps retreating from the door and down the stairs to the kitchen. Mr Jebbings gave way to despair.

"So she means to keep me shut up yer til I give in! Weel," taking himself into his confidence, as it were, and speaking in a tone of despondency, mingled with reluctant admiration, "she's a oner, that's what she is! I s'pose," he continued reflectively, "I s'pose she's a matter o' five or six years older'n me, and weighs, maybe, a couple o' stun more. Ought to be t'other way round if a chap's to have any chance. Banns! Next Sunday! I should like to catch her at it. I'm sorry now I didn't take and marry Prisciller Potts matter o' ten year back. She was dreadful set on me at one time was Prisciller, and then I shouldn't never a-bin in this fix."

At 3 o'clock Mr. Jebbings gave up and took to his bed. At 4 o'clock the voice of his landlady drew him from between the sheets and lured him to the window. She was talking to a neighbor over the wall, and her words penetrated to his ear with bloodcurdling distinctness.

"Yes, Mrs. Kirby, you're right, that rain last week have made the peas come on wonderful. And my hens have been laying better'n regeler than I've ever knowed 'm, and I've got a beautiful side o' bacon left over from my last pig. Altogether, one way'n other, I've been pretty forch-'nit this year, and I don't fancy all the luck's used up neither. Maybe you'll be hearing some news 'fore long that-'ll s'prise you. No, I ain't going to let it out yet, and 'tain't no use your trying to guess. Anyhow, I must run in now, for the kittle's on the bile, and I seem to fancy a rasher with my tea."

Mr. Jebbings shook his fist at her retreating figure.

"D'ye hear that now?" he demanded of an invisible second party. "Sausages for breakfast, and liver and bacon for dinner, and 'seems to fancy a rasher with her tea!' Why, she's a puffect horsestretch! Come to that," with hungry sarcasm, "dessay I could fancy one with mine. Blame it, I could fancy a whole pig! Look yer, now, I ain't going to stand this. Banns or no banns, I ain't going to starve upstairs while she gorges herself down. After all, she's a fust-rate cook, and that's more'n you could say of Prisciller. And you've got to consider your meals fust, and if she feeds me as well afterward as she's done up till now, maybe I won't have much to complain of."

A few minutes later, Mrs. Potter, coming to the door and making an announcement, via the keyhole, to the effect that tea was ready, received his submission in due form.

"If you've set your mind on them there banns, I dunno's I've anything to say agen 'em."

And this is how Mrs. Potter, late Higson, nee Whelks, came to change her name for the third time.—Belgravia.

THE WILD INDIAN.

An Average Man's Ignorance About Red Men Is Profound.

We cannot deal with the Indian of to-day unless we know the Indian of yesterday, says George Bird Grinnell in the Atlantic. The average man seldom thinks about Indians, and when he does he thinks of them either with entire indifference or with contemptuous dislike. He is moved in part by that narrowness which leads us to despise those who in appearance or by birth or tradition are different from ourselves,—the feeling which leads many a white man to speak with contempt of Chinamen. More weighty than this feeling, however, is the inherited one that the Indian is an enemy, who, from the time he was first known has been hostile to us. Even nowadays most people seem to think of the Indian only as a warrior, who is chiefly occupied in killing women and children, burning homes and torturing captives. From the days when they fought the Pilgrim Fathers, and then the settlers of the Ohio Valley, and later still the emigrants crossing the plains, nine-tenths of all that has appeared in print about Indians has treated them from this point of view; and the newspapers, which now constitute so great a portion of the reading matter of the American public, seldom print anything about the Indians except in connection with massacres and uprisings. The effect of all this literature on the popular estimation in which the Indian is held has been very great.

The popular impressions are entirely erroneous. The Indian was a fighter, yet war was only an incident of his life. Like any other human being he is many-sided, and he did not always wear his war paint. If he has a repulsive aspect, there are other sides of his character, and some of them pleasing. If from one point of view he may appear to the civilized man ferocious and hateful, from another he seems kindly and helpful. The soldier sees the Indian from one point of view only, the missionary from another, the traveler from a third, the agent from a fourth. Each of these is impressed by some salient feature of his character, yet each sees that one only or chiefly, and the image is imperfect, ill-proportioned, and misleading.

Iron in Dwelling House Building.

The use of iron has been a new departure in some dwelling houses recently built, and the break being made in a new direction, it is not unlikely that the practice may yet become general and a new demand created for iron in architecture.—Age of Steel.

It is said that in Paris there are 80,000 dogs, or one for every thirty inhabitants.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Value of a Cow—Clover Smothered by Manure—Experience in Pasturing Wheat—Too Much Clover—Etc., Etc.

THE VALUE OF A COW

A cow that produces 2,325 quarts yields within a fraction of 5,000 pounds. A good cow should produce 5,000 pounds of 3.75 to 4 per cent milk. At 3 cents a quart the cash value of 5,000 pounds of milk is $69.75. With good farm management such cows should be kept for $40, which leaves a profit above the cost of feed of $29.75. The labor cost should not exceed one good man to fifteen cows.—Hoard's Dairyman.

CLOVER SMOTHERED BY MANURE.

It is very easy to destroy clover by covering it with coarse manure at any season of the year. The large leaf of the clover dies down very quickly if not allowed access to light. But if manure has been partially rotted and is spread on clover in fall or early winter, frost will so pulverize it that when rolled or harrowed, as clover always should be in spring, the lumps of manure will become scattered and benefit instead of injuring the crop.

EXPERIENCE IN PASTURING WHEAT.

If my wheat was as rank as it is said to be in many northern and eastern States, I would certainly turn stock on it. It is almost an universal custom here, but unless judgment is used, harm may follow. Too many leave their stock on until April. Quite a number had no wheat to cut on this account this year. I think stock should be taken off before wheat begins its spring growth. No proper test has even been made here, because those who follow the practice pasture all their wheat. The right way would be to take two fields alike in all respects, pasture one and let the other alone. Even then one year's test might not be conclusive. The ground being so dry now and the wheat short, I think it has enough to contend with without being tramped and cut still shorter by stock.—S. C. Bunstine, Oklahoma Co., Okla., in New England Homestead.

TOO MUCH CLOVER.

The science of agriculture needs to be more carefully studied by the average farmer. Not the science that deals with long and unpronounceable words, but the simpler understanding of the nature of the soil, its chemical properties and their relation to growing crops. Just as the farmer is beginning to understand the use and value of clover in adding nitrogen to the soil, there develops a growing tendency on the part of many to overdo growing this crop. It is clover, clover, year after year until the gains made in one direction are lost in another. Clover adds fertility, but constant growing of it in time exhausts the other chemicals in the soil which are necessary to the growth of all crops including the clover, and the soil is suddenly as bad or worse off than before any clover was grown.

It is plain, therefore, that if clover continues to be grown for the nitrogen it supplies, potash and phosphoric acid must be mixed with the soil to loosen and liberate the nitrogen being put there by the clover. Probably the best way to add potash and phosphoric acid is to rotate other crops with clover, adding the chemicals named in quantities more than is needed for the maturity of the growing crop, whatever it may be. Indeed, this is one of the fundamental principles of successful agriculture, to return to the soil with each preparation of the land more than the growing crop will take from it, in order to keep up its fertility. The remarks concerning clover apply with equal force to any legume given for its ability to conduct nitrogen from the air.—Atlanta Journal.

PRACTICAL HOG MANAGEMENT.

The dread cholera has raged in our township at various times, destroying completely many fine herds. My hogs have not been affected during the seventeen years I have lived here, although cholera has been many times, within a quarter of a mile. I live off the main road a quarter of a mile and no hogs are ever hauled or driven any closer, which may account for my escape. I keep constantly before my hogs a mixture of one pound copperas, one pound sulphur, one pound black antimony, one-fourth pound saltpeter, one peck wood ashes and one quart of salt. I use a tall narrow box holding about two bushels. A slanting bottom is placed above the true one. A piece twelve inches or more is cut from the front side of the box at the bottom. The false bottom slants back and the hogs rooting in and licking at the box cause the ashes to feed through the two inch orifice between the back side of the box and the lowest edge of the board. They will eat freely if not well.

Many farmers are fencing their orchards and turning in their hogs and think it adds thrift and health besides destroying many enemies to the fruit. Hogs need water to run to at will. When there is no running water an automatic drinking trough should be used. It is better than the running water, for the hogs cannot soil the water by getting into it. The barrel, filled daily, gives them pure, fresh water at all times. I have noticed them leave their feed and run to the trough. And they do not drink so much at a time if they have it oftener. Running water, I believe, becomes a source of disease when least suspected. A neighbor with a slough or branch running through his lots lost over 100 head of hogs. With plenty of water and grass, large lots, and a 40-acre field of timothy and clover, it seemed strange that they should die. I went up this branch and near the source of the stream lay the carcass of a cholera hog which had died months before.

Pigs that are confined sometimes break out and scratch against the trough or other projections. A lot of mine got this way in the spring. I prepared a strong suds with a little carbolic acid in it and taking a scrub brush I went over the lot thoroughly. Suspecting corn diet to be the main cause, I began to gather weeds and gave apples, potatoes, etc. They soon ceased to rub themselves and began to thrive. Any change in food is relished by them when in confinement. A good and cheap plan to get a condiment which they crave is to scrape the cobs into piles and burn them until charred through, then put out the fire with water. This cleans up the yards and furnishes charcoal. I believe hogs are better without rings, though their rooting is bad in pasture. But they turn over the soil of their lots when confined, thus burying much filth and many disease germs.

One of the family traded a year ago for a long, lank specimen that must have been a brother to his razor-backs. Several gilts were bred to him. The pigs came in March. The sows were a Berkshire and Poland-China cross, small boned but ready fatteners. Some of the offspring were built like the mothers, some lank and leggy like the sire, but most of them are large, thrifty hogs and are fattening well. We are crossing some of them back to the Poland-China.—S. N. Wolcott

UNDERDRAINING HILLSIDES.

Many farmers whose land is rolling or hilly do not appreciate the benefit that underdraining it would give them. The soil is thin and they complain that the water runs off too rapidly. That is indeed just the trouble. There is only a thin stratum on the surface that is permeable by water, and when the floods come, they carry every winter more or less of this surface soil into the valleys below. Wherever the subsoil is clay an underdrain sunk three feet deep will cause the water that comes to it to sink into the soil and be carried off by the drain instead of on the surface.

On very steep hillsides it is not best to dig ditches straight up and down the hill. A diagonal course, leading the water across the hill, with a gradual descent to the lower part, will be much better. Of course several drains will be needed, running parallel, in a hill of much size, and all may run into an open ditch on the lower side of the hill. We dislike to run side-hill drains into a large underground conduit. More or less dirt will be loosened and brought down in the drains. The covered conduit will often need to be cleaned. So will the open ditch, but it will be much less trouble than the underdrain. Wherever there is a sudden stoppage of rapid descent, there will be a large deposit of silt, and at such place a deep, wide hole, two or three feet below the tile, should be made to be filled with water. In this still water all the soil brought from the heights above will be deposited, and from this on the further side a drain can be run that will take only the pure water above the surface of the silt.

By thus draining hillsides, all the surface wash can be prevented. What comes down through the tiles will be very little except for the first few years, while the soil is settling. After an underdrain is thus established in its position, it undergoes very few changes. The effect of frost on moist ground is to expand and deepen it, so that it will absorb more water. In this way the hillside may be given as deep soil and with as much fertility as the best lowland, with the advantage over the latter that it is not likely to be overflowed with water which remains stagnant.

On many upland hillsides, springs will be struck in the progress of underdraining, or there may be springs that appear even now on the surface. These springs ought always to be tapped. Whenever there is a wet place in the hillside a little digging will probably find the spring that originates it. Sole or round tile should always be used in hillside draining. Where horseshoe tile are used the edges of the tile are liable to be undermined by washing away of the soil between them, and in this way the drain is soon spoiled. With sole or round tile there is no such friction on the soil beneath it.

Many hillsides are too rocky for profitable draining, and especially those that are very springy. But on almost all of them it is possible to make short underdrains from wet places to the lower grounds, where it can often in rocky soil find fissures in the rocks through which it may pass to the vales below. The greater part of the rainfall on mountains thus finds its way to the seaboard. If the mountain streams brought in surface floods all the rain that falls, it would make greater floods than any that are now known. This is shown by the heavy floods that come when the ground is covered with ice, so that the natural escape through absorption by the surface soil is stopped.—American Cultivator.

A famous musician says that fifty per cent. of the Germans understand music; sixteen per cent. of the French, and two per cent. of the English.

St. Louis, Mo., has 638,000 population and 685 patrolmen, or one to every 922 inhabitants.

They Swim Like Ducks.

Most of the native Hawaiians are expert swimmers. A Honolulu paper relates an interesting incident illustrative of this fact in connection with the departure of the transport "Senator" for Manila. "A departing soldier attempted to throw a letter to some one on the wharf to mail," says the account, "and the wind carried the missive out into the water, where it was picked up by one of the little native boys who dive for coin. While the little fellow was holding the letter up and swimming in with it a lady's hat also blew into the water. The boy swam to the hat, secured it, and, holding it aloft in one hand and the letter in the other, swam in with his feet only.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Algernon George Percy, Duke of Northumberland, is dead, at the age of 88.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Fashion note—The favorite colors for 1899 will be red, white and blue.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss:
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ex-Governor Black is to take up the practice of law in New York City.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Lord Dunraven was appointed a Privy Councilor for Ireland.

Senator Platt, of New York, despite his 65 years, walks a great deal and with only a slight stoop.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The Potash Question.

A thorough study of the subject has proven that crop failures can be prevented by using fertilizers containing a **large percentage** of Potash; no plant can grow without Potash.

We have a little book on the subject of Potash, written by authorities, that we would like to send to every farmer, free of cost, if he will only write and ask for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 12

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

Having leased the room lately occupied by Shaffer & Son, the carpenters will soon be at work cutting through the partition. This will add at least 2000 square feet floor space to The Racket. Some important changes in the business are in contemplation, which for want of a better word I will call "a revolution." In order to get ready for this, I will start a

REVOLUTION SALE!

Commencing Saturday, Jan. 7, to continue to Tuesday, Jan. 31, inclusive, and not an hour longer.

Please notice dates.

This sale will rival the great Dissolution Sale of last year and will follow the same lines. Almost the entire stock is new, having been put in during past year.

U kno we always do exactly as we advertise. I am willing to lose money to gain a point U understand.

First Come--First Served.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

DURING the next few weeks you will find unusual reductions in many prices. It will be profitable for you to visit us.

Wolf & Crawford.

A Cuban War Relic.

The Philipsburg Ledger says a letter from Manuel Casanova, recently gone to Cuba, tells an interesting story of a flag that was made in Philipsburg and went through the late Cuban war. Several years ago, when there was intense excitement over the Cuban question, Miss Jennie Cross, a clerk in Gray's department store, made two handsome Cuban flags, one of which was given to Mr. Manuel Govine, a brother-in-law of Mr. Casanova. By him it was taken to Cuba, and saw active service all through the late war. When Brigadier General Cardevas, who had charge of the Cuban forces at Havana Province, entered Guanabacoa this Philipsburg made flag was raised along with Old Glory on the government headquarters. The flag, bullet scarred and battle stained, will be kept by the Fifth Cuban army corps as a trophy of the war.

Revenue Law Requires New Leases From Landlords.

The war revenue act will compel every landlord to make out new leases for the renting season, commencing April next.

Under the war revenue act a revenue stamp of 25 cents on every lease is required, if the lease is for one year or less; 50 cents for a period of time exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, and $1 for a period exceeding three years. No holdover lease, whether made before or since July 1, 1898, will be good in law, unless stamped as required by this act. An existing lease can no doubt be renewed by a memorandum in writing entered thereon, and the requisite revenue stamp affixed. It is conceived that the safest way for every landlord is to make new leases for the renting season, commencing April 1 next, and stamp such leases according to law."

Were Misinformed.

We stated, last week, that the Boalsburg enterprise for a needed water plant had fallen through for fear that envious spirits might later on seek to destroy the investment. An informant from that town says they do not have that kind of people in Boalsburg and that the work on the water plant is progressing. Glad to note it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF D. T. WEILAND.

Expires While Conversing With His Son at Linden Hall.

Mr. Daniel T. Weiland, one of Harris township's most respected and influential citizens, died last Thursday while conversing with his son Frank, at the latter's grain house, Linden Hall, aged 66 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Mr. Weiland's death was sudden and without warning. He had sold some cattle to a dealer and was watching them being weighed on the scales at the grain house. While talking to his son Frank he sank to the ground, and almost instantly expired. Death was attributed to heart disease, an affection to which Mr. Weiland had been subject for several years. For a number of years his physical condition had been frail, notably the last ten years, when at times he was quite ill from heart trouble.

Mr. Wieland was one of twelve children among whom are Mrs. D. Hess, Mrs. Z. Windsor, Mrs. Sarah Scheffer, Benjamin Wieland, the former living at Linden Hall, the others for many years residents of the west. He was born on the old homestead where he resided, the third generation of the same name, and is survived by his widow and fourteen children, this being the first death to have occurred in the immediate family.

Time was given before burial, insuring the arrival of the sons and daughters living in other parts, and all were present except Wm. C., who was thirty miles from telegraph station, in Nebraska, and could not be reached. The children surviving him and those present were E. K. Wieland and wife, and D. T. Wieland, Jr., of Pueblo, Colo.; Samuel Wieland Heilman, Heilman Dale, Pa.; A. P. Wieland and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Oscar Rishell, John M. and Calvin N., of Boalsburg; F. E., of Linden Hall, and those yet remaining at home are Gertrude, Winifred, Lizzie, Clyde and Scott.

The services were conducted by Rev. Black, of the Reformed church, in which the deceased was for many years an elder, assisted by Rev. Lesher, of the Lutheran church and Rev. Hepler, of the Presbyterian.

The esteem in which the deceased was held was attested by the large assemblage coming out to pay a last tribute to his memory.

An unusual earthly farewell paid was that especially noted in the nine sons present being active bearers.

No one in his community was held in higher esteem, none more sought for counsel or advice; any favor when possible, was none too large to grant. His purpose and aim was to make this world the better for having lived in it. That feeling of fidelity, wholesome frankness, his honesty of purpose was so manifest in his dealings, that he was looked upon as an exemplary citizen, worthy the confidence of all, proving himself the man he was in his home.

He was almost continuously an officer in his church or his district, and his death has caused the fall of another pillar in life's framework so uncertain to remain intact. The funeral took place Monday morning, interment being made in the Union cemetery at Boalsburg.

Rush to be Cut in Two.

There is a movement on foot among some of the residents of Rush township, those of the southern end particularly, to have the township divided. Rush, from which the borough of Philipsburg is a chunk, is by far the largest township in Centre county, being thirty miles long by ten wide, perhaps as large as some whole counties in the state.

The Court has so far listened to them as to establish a dsvision line, and the question now awaits the action of the voters of the township. The question may be voted upon at the general spring election, but not necessarily at that time, as it is a point privileged to receive a decision by special election.

Interesting Statistics.

In 1898 there were born in Centre county 294 boys and 264 girls, leaving a surplus of 30 boys, which is encouraging for the girls. The deaths in Centre county during 1898 include that of one over 100 years old, two persons over 90, 22 over 80, 47 over 70, 61 between 40 and 70. The oldest person who died in the county in 1898 was Mrs. Nancy Barger, aged 106 years.

Died in Tyrone.

Mrs. Emma Stevens, wife of Lawyer A. A. Stevens, ex-State chairman of the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at her home in Tyrone, Monday evening, of paralysis of the heart. She had been spending the afternoon with a friend, when she was suddenly stricken, and soon expired.

Auditors at Work.

County auditors G. G. Fink, Frank Hess and J. D. Wagner are now at work going over the accounts of the county officials. H. B. Pontious is their clerk.

Two Horse Sales

During this month two horse sales are billed to take place at Runkle's hotel, Centre Hall. On each day a car load of western stock will be offered to the highest bidder. The dates will be announced later.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The annual meeting and election of twelve directors for the ensuing year was held at Runkle's hotel on Monday.

The annual statement of the financial affairs of the Company, makes a highly satisfactory exhibit for the past year showing the Company to be on solid footing. The financial statement will be found in another colum. The amount of insurance taken in the past year, was $376,035. Of this amount $111,790 was reported by agent Jacob Bottorf, which is the largest amount yet reported by any one agent.

At the annual election the following directors were unanimously re-elected:

H. C. Campbell and J. G. Bailey, of Ferguson.
Frank McFarlane, Boalsburg.
Jacob Bottorf, College.
Col. W. Fred Reynolds, Bellefonte.
Frederick Kurtz, Centre Hall.
J. W. Shook and J. W. Evans, of Gregg.
H. E. Duck, Penn.
Aaron D. Weaver, of Haines.
Geo. B. Haines and J. R. Brungart, Rebersburg.

The Board organized by electing the following officers:

President: Frederick Kurtz.
Vice president: H. C. Campbell.
Secretary: D. F. Luse.
Treasurer: B. H. Arney.

The Grip and Other Sick.

Grip takes the lead all over this section as it does in all other parts of the state. One of our physicians, Dr. Emerick, informs us he attended seven grip cases in one family at one time, and that two and three cases in a family at one time are not rare. No doubt the other physicians have had a similar experience. We observe from our exchanges that the grip is the prevailing ailment all over and is causing many deaths.

Henry Potter, a few miles above this place, has been housed by rheumatism for over a mouth, and in consequence, was obliged to forego all this good sleighing of which he is fond. Prospects are he will be out again shortly.

We regret to learn that our esteemed friend, ticket agent at Oakhall station, James Gilliland, was prostrated a few days ago by a sudden attack of heart failure. He is now improving.

Fergus Potter, Esq., of near Linden Hall, was laid up last week with lumbago, and are pleased to say is improving.

Death of Mrs. Wian.

The mother of Daniel Wian died on 4th, at his home, in Spring township, from gangrene of the foot. She was over 85 years of age. The interment took place at Pleasant Gap, in the Lutheran cemetery, Friday afternoon, of last week.

She was a lady of Christian habits, and a devoted member of the Lutheran church. She was a sister of the sainted and well-known Rev. Moser, a Lutheran minister who resided at Pinegrove. Of her children there are living Mrs. Wm. Reed, of near Lewistown; the wife of Harry Swab, of Centre Hall; the wife of Wm. Gross, of this valley; Mrs. Fowler, of Huntingdon county, and Daniel Wian, with whom she had made her home.

Suffering from Paralysis.

Miss Mary Stevens, of Aaronsburg, is confined to her bed suffering from a stroke of paralysis, her entire right side being almost entirely paralyzed. She had been to prayer meeting on the evening of the 28th inst.; afterwards neighbors called and remained until after ten o'clock, when they left her in apparently good health. Not having been seen by her immediate neighbors during the following day, a party in the evening about nine o'clock, forced an entrance, and found her lying on the kitchen floor entirely helpless and almost frozen, having lain there almost twenty-four hours. Her brother William, who lives at Pottersdale, Clearfield county, was at once written to and came promptly. There is very little hope of her recovery as she is about seventy years old.

The Spring Elections.

The constitution of Pennsylvania provides that "all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February." The third Tuesday of the coming February will be the 21st of the month. Accordingly the next election will be held on that date.

The ballot law, approved June 10, 1893, provides that certificates of nomination for municipal offices must be filed with the county commissioners at least twenty-eight days before the election, and they may be filed earlier.

Had His Arm Torn Off.

Frank Cole, a young man who makes his home with the Mattern family up Buffalo Run valley, met with a serious accident last Saturday afternoon. In some way one of his arms was caught in a fodder shredder and crushed so that it had to be amputated below the elbow. He is a son of Robert Cole, of Bellefonte.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A CRYSTAL WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E Homan Celebrate Their Fifteenth Marriage Anniversary.

On Tuesday, 30th inst. a very large and brilliant party assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Homan, at Linden Hall, it being the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage and was a very enjoyable occasion and decidedly recherche. It may be here mentioned enpassant, that Mr. and Mrs. Homan, nee Royer, were married Jan. 30, 1884, by Rev. Trostle, at present residing at Williamsport.

On this special occasion the interior of the spacious residence was entirely changed to meet the exigency and it proved an excellent arrangement. The dining room presented a scene long to be remembered. The tables were beautifully set and the dishes very artistically arranged and furnished in the most lavish manner, it was a dinner fit for the gods, to which the guests did ample justice.

During the afternoon very choice selections of music were charmingly rendered by Miss Mary Dale, a highly accomplished young lady of Oak Hall, and well deserved the warm commendations received. The short, lively addresses by Rev. G. W. Lesher, of Boalsburg, Rev. C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills and Hon. J. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, were all delivered in a very happy mood, very appropriate and highly appreciated. The remarks of Mr. Murray were especially interesting; he recited the "Old Oaken Bucket" in a very pathetic manner, and also observed that in this immediate neighborhood, he had passed his boyish days, and in a very feeling manner spoke of the shifting scenes of his childhood.

Previous to the addresses the bride and groom were formally introduced to the company by Rev. G. W. Le her in a few congratulatory remarks, the whole ceremony producing quite a pretty scene.

The presents were numerous, very useful and costly, consisting of elegantly chased silverware, Bohemian vases, china sets and sets of superb cut glass, table linen, fine cutlery, etc. Among the many very handsome and costly presents especially admired, was a magnificent sideboard presented by Mr. Homan to his wife.

As host and hostess Mr. and Mrs. Homan were perfection, receiving their guests most courteously and in such a cordial manner that all felt at home immediately after their reception. The celebration proved quite an event, as on no previous occasion in Linden Hall, has such a large and distinguished company—the elite of the surrouuding country assembled under one roof as they did on this memorable occasion to enjoy the hospitalities lavishly extended to them by Mr. Homan and his charming wife. Late in the day all the guests retired after expressing themselves as having been most delightfully entertained, and also hoping to be present at the anniversary of their diamond wedding—sixty years hence.

Almost a Serious Accident.

On Tuesday evening when the family of D. H. Rote, of Aaronsburg, were about sitting down to supper, a bullet crashed through the west window of the room, crossed the room a few inches in front of their daughter Mamie, who was in the act of placing her chair to the table, and passed out through the window on the east side. On investigation they found George Homan living west of town, had carelessly discharged a rifle pointing in the direction of town to frighten a dog. The careless handling of firearms causes the death of hundreds of persons every year.

Surprise Party.

Mr. J. F. Breon, Sr., of Spring Mills, was tendered a surprise party, January 5th, in honor of his sixtieth birthday. His children, grand-children, and many of his friends were present. An elaborate turkey supper was served at nine o'clock, which had been prepared by his estimable wife and daughter Flora. All were royally entertained until twelve o'clock when they departed for home, wishing Mr. Breon many more birthdays.

Three Candidates.

During the coming months the election of County Superintendent of schools will be held to select a successor to the present incumbent, Prof. C. L. Gramley. There are three candidates in the field, Prof. Gramley, Prof. A. R. Rutt, of Bellefonte, and Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of Millheim. Prof. Gramley served the unexpired term of Prof. Etters, who resigned, and the last term by election.

Death of James Glover.

In the passing away of James Glover at Laurelton last Saturday, Hartley township lost one of its most prominent citizens. He was ill but a few days. Deceased was born July 20, 1824, at the Glover homestead in Hartley, the youngest of the family of eight children—seven sons and one daughter, of John Glover, Jr., and Elizabeth Gray.—Sat. News.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

Wishing You

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We simply say we are greatly indebted to you for your part in our great year's business, and now announce in this issue of the Reporter, that we propose to make this new year more interesting and profitable to you than ever.

We offer to you Children's, Boys' and Men's Clothing at a very low price for quality.

Children's Suits as low as	$1 00
Boys' Suits as low as	3 00
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Call and see the Double Bitted Ax at	65c

Goods on Hand in Season

Silver Prunes, Evaporated Pears and Peaches, Buckwheat Flour, Castle Rock Cheese, Ajax Syrup, Cranberries, Lemons, Oranges, Fresh Oysters.

Just In.

Fresh Fish—come and see.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

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It Is No... Humbug!

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices on Furniture during January and February.

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THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets

Price Reduction Sale!

PREVIOUS TO TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

We take our Annual Invoice early in February, and in order to have as little stock on hand, and more money in bank, we make a material reduction in prices for three weeks previous.

Those who purchased from us the past seasons, at this time will no doubt seize this opportunity to get good dependable goods at prices less than cost of manufacture.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures!

One-half off on Overcoats, and all Clothing.
One-half off on all Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Wraps.
That is you pay us just one-half the original price.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on all Dress Goods.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on Carpetf.
One-third or thirty-three per cent. off on Millinery.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on all Table Linens, and Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on Blankets and Flannels.

Take Advantage of this Great Price Reduction Sale,

As we want to get our stock as low as possible previous to Inventory, and purchases for Spring business.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."